



The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VII. NO. 38

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND

BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1919		
10th February	Chakrata	5682
14th "	Sardula	6560
22nd "	Asterka	8235
1st March	Khiva	8947
8th "	Asterka	8235
14th "	Small	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passenger Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

GO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1919		
10th February	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1919		
10th February	Linga	Karachi and Coastal ports
14th "	Pallana	Persian Gulf Ports.
18th "	Dwarika	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
24th "	Khoerou	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Way.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Yoshida Maru	T. Yoshitaki	4172	4th Feb. 1919	15th Feb.
Tokyo Maru	G. Konaka	3176	15th Feb. 1919	25th Feb.
Yokohama Maru	G. Konaka	3176	25th Feb. 1919	5th Mar.
Yokohama Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Mar. 1919	15th Mar.

For Freight apply to: **T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.**

Alice Buildings, Moraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—157 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hara Maru	S. Miyaji	30th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Inaba Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb.	10th "	"
Kamado Maru	N. Yanagi	4th Mar.	15th "	"

For freight apply to: **M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.**
Alam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkette" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.

G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1883.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Ambikar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Louis	Puket
Batavia	Ipo	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taipei (F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tavoy
	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills, Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK AND SHARES bought and sold on account, clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.

Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £500,000
Reserve Liability of Share £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	Karachi	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
	Kelantan	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills on grants Drafts payable at its Head Office on branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for the Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND £19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO PRIETORS £15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street, B. C.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Cochin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	
Ipo	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.

Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Authorized Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,70,550

Paid-up Capital Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.

Sir Stanley Read, Kt., LL.D.

R. D. Tata, Esq.

F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

F. C. Rintington, Esq.

Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottandas Thakordas.

A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,

Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 24,300,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frenching, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kailuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonsaki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.

Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to March 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.

Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 26 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharanagarally at Chappangully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thacker Morarji Govindji and on account of the estate of the late Thacker Morarji Govindji, 49 bales Japanese Grey Shirts, No. 9600 44 inches, 35 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharanagarally at Chappangully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chandul Manilal:—

13 packages each 150 pairs white dhoties No. Matanabala or other 8 to 10 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji:—

5 packages each 200 pairs dhoties No. 668 or other 10 yards.

1 package chowlas (dhoties) quality of No. Uttam Khetri Pati Border.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES DHOTIES OF THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharanagarally at Chappangully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the late Thacker Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Somchand Devchand.

17 bales each 200 pairs Dhoties of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchina 8 yds.

10 bales each 200 pairs Dhoties of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchina 9 yds.

7 bales each 200 pairs Dhoties of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchina 10 yds.

14 bales each 200 pairs Dhoties of the Bombay United Mills No. Mahananda 8 yds.

10 bales each 200 pairs Dhoties of the Bombay United Mills No. Mahananda 9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE RED SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharanagarally at Chappangully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the late Thacker Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaganadas Harakjee.

Ex. S.S. "Mitsukuni Maru."

10 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 321.

Ex. S.S. "Yoropara Maru."

10 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 321.

Ex. S.S. "Barma Maru."

10 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 321.

Ex. S.S. "Taishan Maru."

4 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 321.

Ex. S.S. "Toson Maru."

1 case Japanese Red Shirts No. 321.

Ex. S.S. "Bombay Maru."

5 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 323.

Ex. S.S. "Yoropara Maru."

5 cases Japanese Red Shirts No. 323.

MEHTA & Co.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mr. Abdul Aziz and Co., Selling Agents, The Branch Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their shop at Morarjee Goolchand Market, Kalladevi, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Gopal Patelchand.

20 bales, each 200 pieces of Dhoties (Chiripato), of fine quality 44 by 63 yards.

2 bales, each 200 pieces Dhoties (Chiripato) fine quality 44 by 73 yards.

On account and risk of Motichand Gopalraj.

33 bales each 200 pieces Dhoties 44 by 63 yards fine quality.

18 bales each 200 pieces Dhoties, 44 by 73 yards, fine quality.

1 bale, each 200 pieces Dhoties, 34 by 73 yards, fine quality.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY MATCHES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 13th instant at

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:-
ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Rs. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be received for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number, Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply **THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.**

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Vener "A spray" plugs, every grinder, Duraltexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm stands, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOMORROW—We have something you want, giving cheap to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked off or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. **WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.**

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Propa. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you special low terms on insurance of Ford cars. **FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."**

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL MOTOR DRIVER for a schooner. Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 862

A CLERK with neat handwriting. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, good prospects. Apply **EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, Limited, 193, Hornby Road.** 813

WANTED—One SCIENCE GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE for a Local High School, good prospects for competent persons. Apply to Box No. 217, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 855

WANTED by a European Firm—2 smart JUNIOR CLERKS. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month plus 40 per cent. War Allowance. Apply Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 869

WANTED—A MANAGER for Export business. Liberal terms, only experienced men need apply to Box No. 205, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 813

WANTED AT ONCE—Good CLERK, preferably with Banking experience, must write a good hand. Apply stating salary, required enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 869

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, specially to make bills. Working hours from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week days, with three-fourths of an hour for tiffin, and on Sunday from 6.30 a.m. to 12 (Noon). The applicant should state the lowest salary expected, to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 869

WANTED—An experienced MARINE MOTOR ENGINEER for a small cargo steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials, past experience and salary expected to **GULABHAY DILKANCHAND, 423, Shakti Mission Street, Mambadevi, Bombay.** 811

WANTED—A SALESMAN, who can canvass business in Hardware, Stationery, Paints and other Sundry goods of European, American and Japanese make, having good experience. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 840

WANTED—Qualified Anglo-Indian LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for the Government Press, Gulzarbagh, Patna. Salary Rs. 40-50 and Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Appointments permanent and pensionable. Selected candidates will be on probation for three months. Apply with copies of testimonials to **SUPERINTENDENT.** 833

WANTED for employment at the Mhow Wireless Station, a EUROPEAN or Anglo-Indian MECHANIC, good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 150/- per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the undersigned **C. A. ROBINSON, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Mhow Station.** 787

SITUATION WANTED.

HINDOO GRADUATE (Commerce) seeks EMPLOYMENT immediately as Private Secretary, Personal or Office Assistant. Best references and certificates. Prepared to go on foreign tour. Please communicate (with terms) to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 845

WANTED.

WANTED—BUNGALOW for hire with decent garden at Santa Cruz. Apply with particulars to "A" c/o Gom Press, op. Goudas Hospital. 830

WANTED—A PARTNER with a large capital, for a very paying and flourishing Indian Industry. The industry is already working with satisfaction and has won several gold and silver medals for its products in various Exhibitions, and is quite in a position to compete with similar foreign industries, and the present proprietor is desirous of putting it on a large commercial scale with modern machinery. Willing capitalists are requested to write for particulars to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 tons of dry coal pitch, delivery Jubbulpore Railway Station. **K. B. GUPTA, Pleader.** 833

FOR SALE—14 H.P. BIANCHI with dynamo and electric lights, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 9,000. Apply Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON, 2, Dean Lane, Fort. 866

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply **D. L. SASTRY & Co., Engineers, Madras.** 659

3 3/4 H.P. two stroke Excelsior MOTOR CYCLE for sale. Rs. 800, two speed free engine with best Lucas lamp and speedometer. Only 1,500 miles on road. Apply **A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bastion Road, Fort.** 834

A young country-bred horse "GHANDRA" for sale. Broken to harness and saddle, giving regular work. Price Rs. 600. For further particulars apply to **M. A. MASCELENHAS, Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.** 847

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; **GILLET RAZOR** Complete Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC AND LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:-
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-5
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 1-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Street, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 8.30 p.m., with a view to opening a RECHABITE TENT. All are cordially invited. 856

PLATT'S BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:-

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur, AHMEDABAD. 734

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist.
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, a First Class HEALTH OFFICER with the qualifications prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4600, dated 28th January, 1913. (G.D.). The salary of the post is Rs. 300-500. The applicants must have a British Diploma of Public Health or a Degree in Hygiene of the Bombay University. They should state their service qualifications, if any; other previous experience and age and should enclose copies of their certificates. The selected Officer will have to serve on probation for one year.

N. C. KELKAR,
President, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
6th February, 1919. 816

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD On behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Brevilla, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1919, at 10 a.m.

50 Head of Surplus Government horses comprising:-
HACKS, HUNTERS, HARNESS HORSES, and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a MEETING of all landowners affected by the Bandra Municipal Land Tax at 11 a.m. on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL HALL, to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter and also to discuss what measures should be adopted by those served with bills or notices of demand.

J. F. R. D'ALMEIDA, B.A., B.Sc. (Hon.),
Honorary Secretary,
Bandra Land Tax Protest Committee.
Bandra, 11th February, 1919. 848

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6.15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1919.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning dead animals for one, three and five years commencing from 1st April, 1919, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1919.

2. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one depicted to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th February, 1919. 864

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, No. 16 up Northern Express will leave Bombay at 8.45 instead of at 9.20. The arrival time in Bombay remains unaltered.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919. 826

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAH alias JERBAH, widow of Behram Merwan Adar and MERWAN BEH. RAM ADAR, and administrator of the estate of the late Behram Merwan Adar have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. GOVIND LUXMON GOKHALE. Any person desiring to claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates, and to the Collector of the property belonging to the said property, before the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of free-hold Salt Batty Land, situate at Grant Road, Baraman Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471, New No. 13956, Old Survey No. 178 and New Survey No. 6185, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Baraman Street, on the West by the property of Merwan Nusservan Framrozee Irani, on the North by the property belonging to the Vendors and on the South by the property of American Methodist Church Mission and which premises are assessed under 'D' Ward No. 4377 and Street No. 14.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1919.

KHUNDRAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTEREST JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of **BAI VIJAYALAKSHMI**, wife of Ghanashankar Mangalagowde, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Popatwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, a merchant, deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness **SR. BASIL SCOTT**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, do hereby certify this 11th day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Prothonotary,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL RAZAK CHHOTANBHAI and ABDUL GAFAR HAJI ABDUL KARIM, of Surat, Mahomedans, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise, however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort Bombay, and to the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras tenure, situate on the East side of Moreland Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 5145 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2122, New Nos. 13513-13521, Old Survey No. 276 and New Survey No. 11235, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4059 (1), 4062 (2), 4063, 4064 (1), 4064 (2) and Street Nos. 246, 248, 247, 250, 251, 251A, and 4065 as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Abdulhossain Shaikh on or towards the South by Mahomedan Street, on or towards the West by the said Moreland Road and on or towards the East by the property of Aboo Backar Aboo Rahiman.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

BARODA OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Under the
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF BARODA.

This ANNUAL TOURNAMENT will be played on the courts of LUXMI VILAS PALACE at Baroda, by kind permission of His Highness the MAHARAJA SAHEB from the 3rd to the 10th March, 1919.

The events will be:-

1. Men's Open Singles for the Maharani Chinnabai Gakwar Challenge Shield, value Rs. 1,000.

1st prize: 150; 2nd prize: 75; 3rd prize: 40 each; if there are sufficient entries. Entrance fee Rs. 10.

2. Men's Open Doubles for the Maharaja Saraji R. Gakwar Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500 each.

1st prize: 100 each; 2nd prize: 60 each; 3rd prize: 30 each; if there are sufficient entries. Entrance fee Rs. 10 per player.

3. Mixed Doubles for the Princess Sitabai Bhagwat Challenge Cups, value Rs. 300 each.

1st prize: 75 each; 2nd prize: 40 each. Entrance fee Rs. 10 per player.

4. Ladies' Singles, if there are sufficient entries. A challenge cup and prizes have been promised. No entrance fee.

Entrance fee for those entering for events 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 25; 2 and 3 only, Rs. 15.

Partners will be found for those players who enter singly, as far as possible.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their names as early as possible to enable the Committee to make proper arrangements for their accommodation.

J. A. D. NAOROJI,
Honorary Secretary,
Tournament Committee.

A. E. L. T. A. Rules.
Baroda.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SPLendid PICTURES.
The famous Star Artist:

HAYFORD HOBBS
In the Grand "Ideal" Picture Play:

"ASTHORE"
(in 5 Parts)

A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the famous song "ASTHORE" of which, at least two million copies have been sold, according to the publishers, depicting the evils of Jealousy and describing what happened to a man who out of jealousy went to disfigure his opponent in love.

English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

A HIT!
OPENING CHAPTERS OF UNIVERSAL'S WHIRLWIND SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the Dare-devil

EDDIE POLO
Together with TENTH EPISODE of

"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

Facts are always stronger than Fiction.

And the hair-raising incidents depicted in the memorable Film

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
(6 parts this Week)

do absolutely outbeat the most weird Fiction you ever can come across.

The relentless, remorseless Bloodshed that Germany deliberately planned and determinedly executed, in teeth of a whole World in arms, in open insolent defiance, of any fear, either of God or Man, is portrayed so vividly and so realistically in this World-famous Living Picture that it is rightly called

THE FILM THAT STRUCK THE DEATH-KNELL OF GERMANY!
Yes—it was this Picture that lashed America into fury and which caused that great Nation to leap into the War with all her tremendous resources at her back!

Come—you really cannot let this startling Screen Exposure of Germany's Barbarism pass away unseen.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNBY ROAD)

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Bombay's Most Centrally Situated, Comfortably
furnished and elegantly finished
Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents during this week the first instalment of

THE UNIVERSAL AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE
featuring The Screen Idol

EDDIE POLO
together with one more episode of our

current Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

Also
A RIPPING COMIC

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

A SPECIAL SHOW
in aid of

LADY WILLINGDON MEMORIAL HOSTEL

will be given on
FRIDAY the 14th inst at 8-45

under the distinguished patronage of
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARTEN.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

To-night
Braynt Washburn

IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"KIDDER & KO"

A Pathéplay in 5 acts.
This is even better.

PATHE GAZETTE
The best news film in the world.

TRANSPORT OF WOOD IN SWEDEN
Educational Pathé-color.

SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY
Comic by Luke.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 20 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particular Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business. FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one stamp for reply.

Address:-

J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY, &

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING
The Pioneer of Solid Woven Cotton Belts

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(RUBBER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.77-3
March	15.82-13
April	14.23-16
May	12.89-12
June	12.48-12
July	12.15-12
Aug.	12.00 Unchd.
Sept.	12.00 Unchd.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Jan. 31st.	Bales
Total Actual Export	12,100	
Forwarded	12,100	
Imports	12,100	
Stock	12,100	
Actual Weekly Sales	12,100	

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Cloth:—There has been increased cloth business for the week. Sales have been brisk and more freely.

Water Twist:—2 1/2

Printers Cloth:—2 1/2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,100
Exports to Continent	12,100
Exports to Japan	12,100
Exports to India	12,100
Exports to Australia	12,100
Exports to South America	12,100
Exports to Africa	12,100
Exports to Asia	12,100
Exports to Europe	12,100
Exports to Oceania	12,100
Exports to Antarctica	12,100

New York, Jan. 31st.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	121,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,100
Exports to Continent	12,100
Exports to Japan	12,100
Exports to India	12,100
Exports to Australia	12,100
Exports to South America	12,100
Exports to Africa	12,100
Exports to Asia	12,100
Exports to Europe	12,100
Exports to Oceania	12,100
Exports to Antarctica	12,100

New York, Feb. 4th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,100
Exports to Continent	12,100
Exports to Japan	12,100
Exports to India	12,100
Exports to Australia	12,100
Exports to South America	12,100
Exports to Africa	12,100
Exports to Asia	12,100
Exports to Europe	12,100
Exports to Oceania	12,100
Exports to Antarctica	12,100

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tote of Silver:—Quiet.	

London, Jan. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tote of Silver:—Features.	

London, Feb. 4th

Bondes 3%	104 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tote of Silver:—Not received.	
Closing Tote of England Rate 5 per cent.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/100	3 1/2
India Bank Bills 6 m/100	4 1/2
India Bank Bills 12 m/100	5 1/2
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2 1/2%	104 1/4
India 4 1/2%	104 1/4
India 5 1/2%	104 1/4
India 6 1/2%	104 1/4
India 7 1/2%	104 1/4
India 8 1/2%	104 1/4
India 9 1/2%	104 1/4
India 10 1/2%	104 1/4
India 11 1/2%	104 1/4
India 12 1/2%	104 1/4
India 13 1/2%	104 1/4
India 14 1/2%	104 1/4
India 15 1/2%	104 1/4
India 16 1/2%	104 1/4
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India 84 1/2%	104 1/4
India 85 1/2%	104 1/4
India 86 1/2%	104 1/4
India 87 1/2%	104 1/4
India 88 1/2%	104 1/4
India 89 1/2%	104 1/4
India 90 1/2%	104 1/4
India 91 1/2%	104 1/4
India 92 1/2%	104 1/4
India 93 1/2%	104 1/4
India 94 1/2%	104 1/4
India 95 1/2%	104 1/4
India 96 1/2%	104 1/4
India 97 1/2%	104 1/4
India 98 1/2%	104 1/4
India 99 1/2%	104 1/4
India 100 1/2%	104 1/4

WAR BONDS.

London, Feb. 4th

3 1/2% 1925-1928	Mutated.
4 1/2% 1925-1928	Mutated.
5 1/2% 1925-1928	Mutated.

DISCOUNT MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4th

Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 400 lbs. C.I.F. Adios	80
SEEDS:	
Rapeseed, European usual bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow, European, 416 lbs. ex-ship	450
Rapeseed, Brown, European, 416 lbs. ex-ship	450
Rapeseed, White, European, 416 lbs. ex-ship	450
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton	450
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) per ton in Bags	450
Linseed, Russian per ton in Bags	450
For all shipments after the 15th instant, Government have fixed prices to exporters.	

METALS.

London, Feb. 4th

English best selected Copper	2102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	2102
Hard Spelter	132
Yellow metal	132
Hard Spelter	35

JAWA SUGAR.

Raw Java No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July.

Raw Java No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July.	28/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July.	28/6
Sellers	28/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber First Hard Cure For-Mar. Sellers

Para Rubber First Hard Cure For-Mar. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crops April-June	2/6

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

LADIES and Gentlemen suffering from Diabetes or Asthma must write to K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS. Benares City.

THE BEST COUGH AND COLD SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.

EASILY PREPARED AT HOME.

What is said to be the best cough syrup ever known—one that is wonderfully effective in relieving coughs, colds, catarrhal and bronchial troubles—is also the cheapest, and so easy to prepare that anyone can make it at home. All that is necessary is a 2-oz. bottle of pure bicarbonate of tartar, which can be obtained at almost any chemist, and a little of a tightly corked bottle, and for ordinary coughs and colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., adults should take one to two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours. Children should be given from half a teaspoonful according to age. They will take it readily, for cough syrup made from bicarbonate of tartar is very pleasant to the taste as well as wonderfully effective.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened late to-day at 1.45 p.m. the opening rate for Fully Good Broach April-May being Rs. 540. After touching Rs. 543 the price improved to Rs. 549/50, but again declined to Rs. 545/40. At 4 p.m. quotation was Rs. 546, but soon after the rate improved to Rs. 551 on covering and profit taking. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 553 and advanced to Rs. 560 and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there was some improvement in the demand, but at low prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach	Rs. 552
Fully Good Bengal	552
Fine Good	552
Good M.G. Southern	547

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 12TH Feb. 1919.

Fully Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 552
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	552
Fine M. G. Broach	552
Good M. G. Southern	547

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

RECEIPTS.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12th.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-13-0.

Description.	Super	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.
M.G. Bengal	435	435	410	395	Ready.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 92.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1929-47, 92.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Term Loan, 85.
5 per cent. Paper, Rs. 75.
4

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SEQUEL TO WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

DISPUTE ABOUT A PRIZE RS. OF 36,425

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Salem Wolfer Cohen Plaintiff.

S. S. Garch Defendant.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 36,425 being the amount of a prize, drawn by a ticket in the War Loan Lottery of the Western India Turf Club.

Mr. Colman appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Mirza and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case as well as the contents of the parties appear from the following judgment which is given *in extenso*.

JUDGMENT.

In May 1917, the plaintiff, a resident of Batavia, and one S. S. Garch who had a brother in Bombay to order from his brother on behalf of the plaintiff ten tickets in the War Loan Lottery of the Western India Turf Club, the contents of which had been published on the 1st of April 1917. Accordingly, S. S. Garch wrote on the 11th of May 1917, to his brother S. S. Garch, the present defendant, as follows:—

"Salem Mr. Cohen prayed me to inform you to send him ten lottery tickets soon, as he much prays and this is his address, Salem Cohen, Batavia, and in course of this week by first opportunity he is going to send you the draft for the value of the tickets, as per instructions received from our brother to send to you, and also enclose a paper of conditions. Please inform us of their arrival and enclose to me the receipt of the 3 states:—The name and address of an individual subscriber only on the counterfoil retained by the Western India Turf Club, and no name will appear on the ticket. The defendant also enclosed with his letter the list of the number of the tickets which had been despatched on the 8th of June. The plaintiff unfortunately never wrote to the defendant admitting receipt of the tickets and never sent the money to pay for them. He alleged he had a current account with S. S. Garch in which Garch debited him with the 100 rupees but this is inconsistent with the statement in the plaintiff's letter of the 8th of July he offered to pay the hundred rupees to S. S. Garch. On the 15th of June S. S. Garch had an interview with the plaintiff at which he showed him a telegram which he had received from his brother:—'Send immediately ticket 17725 registered with the Turf Club. On the 15th of July the defendant telegraphed to his brother to stop the plaintiff's tickets as the value had not been received. The plaintiff thereupon offered to S. S. Garch the price of the tickets Rs. 100 plus. Rs. 2 odd for charges but S. S. Garch refused to accept the same as he said that the receipt of the tickets was not to be received by him. On the 1st of August the plaintiff telegraphed to the secretary of the Turf Club stating that he had ordered ticket No. 17725 and asking for information as to what steps should be taken to secure the prize. The Secretary of the Club telegraphed in reply that the Club would pay the defendant or any person authorised by him to receive the prize. On the 1st of September the defendant No. 17725 was registered with the Turf Club in the name of the defendant. The defendant declined to endorse the ticket or authorise the Club to hand over the prize to him. The plaintiff thereafter ascertained that the prize drawn by the said ticket amounted to Rs. 36,425. He then wrote to the defendant alleging that the defendant bought this ticket for and on his behalf as his agent, that it was his duty as such agent to buy them in the name of the plaintiff and having done so in his own name he was bound to do everything that was necessary to vest the tickets beneficially in the plaintiff, and that he was bound to ensure that the defendant was necessary to vest in the plaintiff the said tickets. In a further alternative the plaintiff claimed that the defendant contracted to do the tickets to the plaintiff and to transfer the same to him completely and effectively with all rights and interests thereon and that by reason of such breach the plaintiff had suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 36,425.

AGREEMENT VOID BECAUSE A WAGER.

The defendant in his written statement para 2 contended that any agreement between a subscriber and the Turf Club in reference to the lottery was by way of wager and therefore void; and consequently the employment of the defendant by the plaintiff was void and no legal liability on the part of the defendant by reason of the provisions of the Contract Act and of sec. 30 of the Bombay Act III of 1885. The defendant admitted having received the plaintiff's request to purchase the tickets through the defendant on the 11th of May but said he never agreed to execute the order for the plaintiff without first receiving the draft for the price of the tickets. He denied that he purchased the tickets on behalf of the plaintiff in pursuance of any order of the plaintiff. The ten tickets which he had forwarded by post to the plaintiff had been purchased by him in his own name long before he received his brother's letter. The tickets still stood in his name and were his own property, and he never agreed to transfer the tickets to the plaintiff. He forwarded the ten tickets to the plaintiff upon the agreement that the said draft would arrive in the course of the week or in any event before the 23rd of June, 1917, when the sale of the lottery tickets by the Club would cease.

By an order of the 25th of January, 1919, the suit was set down on my board for the trial of a preliminary issue or issue of law raised in the 2nd para of the defendant's written statement. Two issues were raised by the defendant under para 2 of the written statement, and it was admitted by Mr. Colman who appeared for the plaintiff, that if the plaintiff employed the defendant as an agent to buy the said tickets in the lottery, that such contract of agency would be void under Section 30 of the Bombay Act III of 1885. He raised this further issue: Whether if the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant was a contract for the purchase and sale of the tickets it is unenforceable by reason of Section 30 of the Contract Act and Section 1 of the Bombay Act III of 1885. He claimed that it is difficult to see how this claim can be supported by the facts of the case. He is not suggested that the defendant was a dealer in lottery tickets. It is clearly stated that the defendant was asked to buy tickets on behalf of the plaintiff and that in pursuance of that request he did buy the tickets on behalf of the plaintiff. On the plaintiff alone therefore the plaintiff would be supported by the facts of the case. He called as a matter of fact, the material for the third issue which was not objected to

by the defendant are to be found anywhere in the written statement. In para 6 the defendant denies that he purchased or sent any such tickets to the plaintiff in pursuance of any order from the plaintiff. He says the ten tickets had been purchased by him in his own name long before he received his brother's letter. The tickets stood and still stand in his own name and were his property and he never agreed to transfer his ownership in the ticket to the plaintiff.

In para 8 he says he forwarded the 10 tickets to the plaintiff upon the agreement that the draft (for payment thereof) would arrive in the course of the week or in any event before the 23rd of June 1917 and with the amount he intended purchasing 10 tickets to replace the 10 tickets he had sent to the plaintiff and those tickets. Though, the ingenuity of this defence is too transparent to obtain credence it cannot be suggested that if A requests B to purchase goods on his behalf and B instead of purchasing the goods in the market sends his own goods, the original offer of employment as agent has not been accepted. B says that he cannot purchase the goods as A's agent but offers his own goods. B has made an offer as vendor which A can accept or refuse. Now the defendant at present is demurring to the plaintiff's claim, that is to say, he is not accepting the facts alleged in the plaintiff, which the plaintiff has to prove in order to succeed, as proved, but he is then not entitled to succeed, in law. The curious position is that the defendant though it is nowhere alleged as a fact that there was a contract for the purchase and sale of the tickets, he is not asked to prove such a contract, it could be enforced. It may very well be said that any opinion on the question will be obtained after the trial, as the plaintiff has claimed relief as a purchaser he may be taken to have alleged an implication that there was a contract to sell.

IS IT A WAGER?

If the defendant having bought a chance of winning in the lottery agreed to sell that chance to the plaintiff it cannot be said that there was a wager between them within the meaning of the word 'wager' which is approved of by Messrs. Pollock and Mulla at p. 135. 'A promise to give money or money worth up on the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event.' In exchange for Rs. 10, the plaintiff agreed to get a bit of paper which might or might not entitle him to a prize in the lottery. The result would be a substitution of gambles A for gambles B in the original wagering agreement with the Turf Club. Then, would it be a contract to further, or assist the entering into effecting or carrying out this wagering agreement. This is a question which the Indian courts have decided by the Indian courts probably been decided by the Indian courts. The advertisement of the lottery was an offer by the Turf Club to the world to buy tickets at 10 rupees each on the chance of winning a prize. Each person who bought a ticket accepted the offer. It might be said that if A having bought a ticket agreed to sell it to B he was not doing anything to further or assist the carrying out of the agreement between himself and the Turf Club. If anything he would be retarding it as there would have to be correspondence with the Turf Club with regard to the payment to B instead of to A, the registered subscriber. But I prefer to take a wider view of the words of the section. I think the purchaser of tickets may be considered as collectively wagering with the Turf Club and the trafficking by any person in the tickets or the carrying out of such purchases in their clauses of winning would be furthering or assisting in carrying out the collective agreement. It would certainly be contrary to the policy of the Act which was not affected by the official sanction given to the lottery assuming that lotteries were legal. The third issue in favour of the defendant is that the defendant had not agreed to sell the tickets to the plaintiff. It is obvious that the defendant cannot sue the Turf Club to recover the prize money of Rs. 36,425, as that it remains in their absolute discretion to deal with the amount involved as they think fit.

After hearing counsel on the question of costs His Lordship said that the defendant would have been entitled to his costs, if he had confined himself to the defence of wager. But in his written statement he raised lengthy defences which were absolutely contrary to the document of 8th of June, signed by him and which he was materially increased the costs of the action. Such conduct on the part of the defendant disentitled him to any consideration from the Court.

His Lordship ordered each party to bear his own costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISTURBED ATMOSPHERE OF AKOLA TALUKA.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS TAKEN.

Babya Kashiba and four others
vs.
King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The accused belonged to the Vetal-dad Domicile in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District and earned their livelihood by agriculture carried on personally in their own land. All the petitioners except one, Daji Balaji, were near relations and were on bad terms with the local Police Patel who was their 'bhauband'.

THE ALLEGATIONS.

The allegation against them was that they lived in a valley and had other associates. They were habitual thieves, committed house-breaking and theft extortions and dacoities. They were a terror to the people and were very troublesome to them.

The special First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar, Mr. G. T. Misikar, ordered them to give security for Rs. 5,000 with one surety for good behaviour for a period of three years.

On appeal Mr. Vernon reduced the amount to Rs. 1,000 in each case, and each accused to give two sureties for Rs. 500 each and to enter into his own bond for Rs. 1,000. He also reduced the period to two years, observing 'I have heard the evidence and heard the accused's plea and the Magistrate's order. The objection taken to the Magistrate's order is that the allegations are not proved, that the accused are not dangerous to the public and that a period of three years is unnecessary. There can be no doubt that this case would not have come into Court, had it not been for the events of the past few years. The Mamlatdar of Akola was murdered in August last. The Patel of Akola had been in war with the Mamlatdar. He had thereupon by incurred great a popularity. On August 15th, a meeting of about 500 coolies took place at Akola, and the Mamlatdar was killed. The purpose of discussing what should be done to the Patel, the suggestion being that he should be murdered. The accused are said to have been present at the meeting. It is an important part. Next day, the Patel's father called the leading villagers at one Gopal Daji's and expostulated. The Patel offered to resign. His speech was recorded and he was immediately afterwards and only returned

SMALL CAUSE COURT.
SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

DECREE FOR RS. 6 AND COSTS.

(Before Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

RUSTAMI E. BHARUCHA vs. KEMP & CO. (LTD.).

Messrs. Surti and Sukhia appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lucas of Messrs. Creggie Blunt and Caroe for the Defendants. Plaintiff claimed from the Defendants Com-pany Rs. 30, being the damages sustained by him by reason of their selling and supplying bottles of glycerine and lime juice which did not contain glycerine and lime juice and by reason of their fraudulently misrepresenting and misleading the plaintiff which he had ordered glycerine and lime juice in 1918, did contain glycerine and lime juice, inducing him to buy the same as such, whereas as a matter of fact he found that the bottles supplied to him did not contain glycerine or lime juice.

Particulars of claim: Rs. 6 price paid for 3 bottles of glycerine and lime juice and Rs. 30 fees paid to the Government Chemical Analyst for analysing the stuff.

Lucas for the defence denied that there was any misrepresentation of fact. If there was any misrepresentation it was not made by the defendant's knowledge and not made recklessly or wilfully or with intent. There was misrepresentation the Company did not intend the plaintiff to act on it. The plaintiff acted on any representation made by defendant, and the plaintiff was not damaged by any alleged misrepresentation.

CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

After hearing both sides the Court gave the following judgment:—

Mr. Lucas on the suggestion of the Court is willing to refund the cost of the bottles. As to the Rs. 30 claimed by plaintiff, I do not think I can allow it. It was in the first place an exorbitant outlay considering the trifling cost of the bottles. Even a layman in my opinion could have said on examining the contents that there was no glycerine in it nor lime juice. Glycerine is a colourless oily substance and the bottle contains an olive coloured oil. Lime juice is a gratefully fragrant ingredient whereas the contents of the bottle do not show any such fragrance. There was no necessity to have been able to say that the bottles contained no glycerine and lime juice or an ordinary chemical analysis by the Government Analyst. The price of a bottle is annas 12 and that even a layman or an ordinary chemist could have said that it contained no glycerine or lime juice. The plaintiff would have been bound to state that it did not contain these ingredients. There was no necessity to go to the highest Chemical authority in the country for such a petty question.

As to the defendant's attitude in the matter, no view was taken by me not vouchsafing a reply to plaintiff's queries. If they did not want to disclose the fact that the preparation contained no glycerine or lime juice, they ought to have written to plaintiff saying that if he did not like the stuff or had any suspicion, he was at liberty to return the bottle and take back his money. There would have been no question of the matter and also the wind off the plaintiff's sails. But the defendants were rather unwise in being reticent.

As to the bona fide intention of the plaintiff, I must say there could be no actual intention to cheat or defraud. Their fault only lies in a rather too orthodox adherence to what I might call the written statement of the truth, perhaps sanctified by the usages of trade, but not by law.

Verdict for Rs. 6 and costs thereon

WAYLAYING A CORRESPONDENT.

Yesterday before Mr. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. B. Fonseca presented a complaint of criminal intimidation against one Johnny Rebello, an East Indian of Colle-Calina and a telephone clerk employed in Bombay.

It appears from the complaint that the complainant in the usual course of his duties sent in a report which was published in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 3rd instant under the heading Wankola-Rioting Case, in which several men of Calina and Wankola were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

This report contained an excerpt of the judgment in the case by Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate at Bandra, in which a very bad character has been given to the accused describing him and Leo Dias, who is undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the Thana Jail, as acknowledged heads of two ruffianly parties, their leadership in the Magistrate's opinion, being not one of intelligent guidance but that of violent brute force.

The report having appeared in these columns, it appears very much enraged the accused, who, it is alleged, prior to Friday last used to be going from place to place enquiring where the reporter could be found. On Friday at 2 p.m. as the complainant was walking down the road outside Graham's in the Fort, the accused met him and, it is alleged, used threatening and insulting language towards him. Again on the same day he repeated similar behaviour at the Church Gate and Bandra stations. At the latter place it is alleged, there might have been a very serious breach of the peace, if it were not for the intervention of the Bandra Station Master.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued.

When a party of police and soldiers arrived on September 22nd his father was murdered in his own house. The offenders were not held and the case remained open. It is necessary to state these facts because in a case of this kind the disturbed condition of the Taluka is highly material. A considerable number of villagers gave evidence to the effect that the accused are suspected to be thieves and bad characters. The brothers are active, and are serving a sentence of house-breaking. There is only one witness of good character and he confirms himself to bare statement. The prosecution witnesses are described by the Magistrate as respectable villagers. I consider that the facts recited above establish the need for returning the case to the Court. At the same time the amount required does appear to me to be excessive. The accused are cultivators and it is not shown that they possess land assessed at more than Rs. 20 each. An order to give to security for Rs. 5,000 is in the circumstances an unconditional order for imprisonment and is therefore contrary to law.

Their Lordships rejected the application. Mr. D. B. Patwardhan appeared for the applicants.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 11.

On the Special Tribunal re-assembling today, Mr. Norton cross-examined the witness Ramzanah. The examination turned mainly upon the witness's account of the occurrence on 18th September and his identification of the accused. During the cross-examination of the witness, Pandit Mohanlal asked him a question relating to the cow sacrifice. The witness said he had never attended Kurbani, either at Abdul's or Hassan's house, nor had the witness shared in it.

Mr. Alston to Counsel: Your suggestion is that kurbani existed only in the imagination and have made it up in the case of these two houses only.

Witness was further cross-examined by Messrs. Roachanlal C. Hatterji and Spier. There was no re-examination.

After lunch the prosecution called Alladi, the wife of Abdul of Katarpur. Before she was sworn in the defence objected to her being called at that stage, her name being next in order. The prosecution counsel explained that during the lunch interval, he had spoken to Mr. Norton that for certain reasons he would call her into the witness box and he had no objection, but it appeared that some of his colleagues objected to it. Mr. Norton explained personally, he had no objection but his colleagues had considered it advisable that the evidence of Bahadur, brother of the previous witness should be taken, as it related to the same matters spoken to by the previous witness. Alladi's examination was therefore deferred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, the witness said he and his brother took counsel between themselves on the evening of 14 and decided to send away their wives and children to Chandpur. Witness's son, Siddiq, was kept at home to attend to the cow. Witness was frightened by the events of the 17th and from what he had heard near the well, he was still more frightened. Asked if this did not deter him from detaining his son at home, witness evaded the question. Turning to the identification in the Court, during which witness added more names, Mr. Norton questioned the witness closely relative to Parangir and Kalan Kahar. Witness said he did not remember having mentioned their names to his brother during the conversation after rioting.

At this stage the Court rose.

DEMOLIBISATION.

To THE EDITOR OF 'THE CHRONICLE.'

Sir,—With reference to the recent articles which have been published regarding demobilisation. When reading these one cannot help wondering how much more bold is to appear before we eventually arrive at the truth. Since 1914 we have had nothing but promises and suggestions and now that the time has arrived for the Government to act, they commence fresh schemes for hanging on to the poor Tommy. Their latest scheme, that of offering bounties to men who are willing to remain in the Army is about the limit. Have not we had enough of it without being bribed to hang on? If we wanted to stay, we should need no bribery. Surely they can get their army of occupation without resorting to this method of raising an Army, if not, what have the conscripts done, isn't this the time to claim them and so give the chape who first answered their country's call, an opportunity of getting home again—Yours etc.

Feb. 10. "FED UP."

ARMISTICE REGATTA AT POONA.

At the Armistice Regatta held under the auspices of the Poona Royal Connaught Boat Club in December, 1918, the following four officers attending a Special Course of Physical and Bayonet Training were successful in winning a Cup presented for 'Tub Fours':—

Lieutenant H. B. Rivers, 1/10th Gurkha Rifles

Lieutenant L. R. Atkinson, 1/101st Grenadiers

Lieutenant A. W. Symes, 1/6th Hants.

Lieutenant A. De Coverly, 2/8th Rajputs.

Admirably coached by Lieutenant H. Overton, 1/3rd Brahmins.

The above Cup was presented to the School to be competed for in a Cross Country Race.

On Friday afternoon of the 7th instant 40 British students and 140 Indian students started over a course of 5½ miles. In spite of the heat severe time was recorded.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Crabbe, 2/129th Baluchis, won after a hard race followed by Staff Sergeant Inspector T. Cosgrove, Army Gymnastic Staff, 3rd No. 855846 L/Bdr. H. E. White, 1089th Bty. R.F.A.

The Indian students put up an excellent race all round and finished in record time.

No. 107 L/Naik Mohamed Yusuf, R. A. Depot, pulled it off on the last 100 yards.

No. 31 Havildar Narain Chawan, 2/109th Infantry, 2nd place close on his heels.

No. 259, L/Naik Khan Zeman, 2/153rd Infantry, made a good finish as 3rd man in.

NATIONAL POOR-RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

It is proposed to form a corps of volunteers to relieve the sufferings of the poor at the time of epidemics and such other emergencies in the city of Bombay. The inaugural meeting will be held at 'Kikbhoy Building' plot No. 16 Sankli Street (near Municipal Assembly Office), Brculla, on Sunday the 16th instant at 9 a.m. in the morning. Those Indian and gentlemen who are willing to join this corps are requested to attend this meeting at the abovementioned place, when officers will be elected for this year.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

OVER 20,000 DEATHS IN 3 MONTHS.

EPIDEMICS OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer in the course of his report on the public health of Bombay, for the fourth quarter ending 31st December, 1918, says:—

The health conditions of the City during the period under notice were not good; they were seriously affected by two epidemics of unusual magnitude which succeeded each other after an interval of about four weeks.

The first outbreak of Influenza occurred in June and July, the second followed about the 10th of September and lasted till the middle of November, the 16th day of the month marking the return to normal conditions of health and mortality. Both these outbreaks have been the subject of detailed reports, the second of which was submitted in the last week of November. The total number of deaths due to Influenza during the quarter was 2,235. The City, so far as the civil population was concerned, was practically free from Cholera till the 7th of December on which day 3 cases occurred at Mahim; the first of these cases was imported. During the whole of October, not a single case of Cholera occurred. During November 11 cases were returned from the Cumballa Hill War Hospital between the 1st and the 7th. One case occurred on the 22nd in Khetwadi among the civil population. Cases began to occur regularly from the 11th of December, on which day 6 cases were reported—1 at Mahalakshmi, 1 at Worli, and 4 at Sion, including 3 in the Labour Corps War Hospital. The disease gradually spread to other sections of the City and assumed epidemic proportions in the week ending 14th December. The total number of deaths from Cholera registered during the quarter was 1,441. The total mortality for the quarter was 20,878; 1,344 of the deaths were of persons not belonging to Bombay and included 529 deaths amongst the inmates of the different War Hospitals.

In the preceding quarter the number of such deaths of War Hospitals was 311 among the inmates of War Hospitals.

The number of deaths among infants, or children under one year, was 3,556; this was higher by 1,375 than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The infant mortality during the quarter under report (3,556) exceeded the average of the corresponding quarters of the last ten years by 1,643.

Registered in the City during the quarter was 20,878; this was higher by 12,900 than in the corresponding quarter of 1917 (7,978) and 13,995 more than the decennial average of the corresponding quarters. The figure, however, represents the gross mortality in the quarter, including as it does 1,344 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it. This is the highest number of deaths among persons not belonging to Bombay recorded in any single quarter; the next lower being 700 registered in the preceding quarter. Of these, 4 deaths were due to Small-pox, 1 to Plague, 117 to Cholera and 1,222 to other causes. With this correction the mortality for the period under report stands at 15,534. The large increase in the mortality of the quarter was due chiefly to the prevalence, as stated above, of epidemic Influenza (from about the 10th of September) to the end of October and of epidemic Cholera from the week ending 14th December. The increase of 1,706 in the mortality from Respiratory diseases compared with the decennial mean was due to a large proportion of deaths due to Influenza Pneumonia having been returned as Pneumonia and classed under the Respiratory diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox registered 33 attacks during the period against 66 in the corresponding quarter of 1917; 4 in October (all imported), 7 in November and 22 in December. 16 of the total persons who were imported; all the 4 cases in October—3 from the Overseas and 1 from Lahore; 5 in November, viz., 3 from the Overseas and 1 from Mesopotamia and from Buzrah; and 7 in December, viz., 2 from the Harbour, 1 from the Overseas and 1 each from Lahore, Bassein, Cawnpore and Kathiawar. The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 7, being 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1917 and 17 less than the average of the preceding decennium (1908 to 1917); of these 4 were among recent arrivals. As already mentioned, except for the 11 cases which occurred in the Cumballa Hill War Hospital between the 1st and the 7th of November and 1 which occurred on the 27th of the month in Khetwadi, the City was free from Cholera till the 7th of December, on which day 3 cases occurred at Mahim; the 1st of these was imported. After an interval of two days 1 case occurred at Worli on the 10th. On the 11th 1 case was reported from Mahalakshmi section, 4 from Sion and 1 from Worli. The disease then gradually spread to other sections of the City assuming epidemic proportions in the week ending 14th December. The sections comparatively free were Upper Colaba, which during the quarter registered 1 case on the 17th December; Khara Talao on the 22nd and 23rd; and Nagpada 1 on the 24th, 1 on the 25th and 28th. There were, after, 1,633 attacks inclusive of 28 imported cases were registered during the quarter under report against 42 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 30 in the preceding quarter; 12 in November and 1,681 in December; of the 28 cases imported, 8 were from Ratnagiri, 3 from Mahad, 2 from the mofussil and 1 each from Calcutta, Jaipur, Mesopotamia, Sangamner, Thana, Bangalore, Dondra, Alibag, Goa, Anjuna, Panaji, Harwar, Havelock, and the Overseas. The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 1,441 against 36 in the corresponding period of the last year and 21 in the preceding quarter. As the disease showed signs of increase, posters and leaflets were printed and the former were put up in prominent places and the latter freely distributed in all the

CITY'S MORTALITY.

225 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday in Bombay was 225 as against 230 on the preceding day and 121 on the corresponding day of last year.

Cholera registered 91 attacks and 66 deaths on Tuesday as compared with 126 and 103 respectively on Monday. Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follows in the different sections of the city on Tuesday:

CHOLERA.	
Sections	Attacks Deaths
Upper Colaba	0 0
Middle and Lower Colaba	2 3
Fort, Southern	1 0
Fort, Northern	0 0
Esplanade	0 0
Mandvi	0 0
Chulka	0 0
Umarkhadi	3 0
Dongri	1 1
Market	0 0
Dhobi Talao	3 8
Fanevadi	2 1
Bhuleswar	1 0
Khara Talao	2 1
Kumbharwada	2 1
Khetwadi	2 2
Girgaum	1 0
Chowpati	0 0
Wakheswar	0 0
Mahalaxmi	8 1
Mangan	6 5
Taravadi	6 8
Second Nagpada	2 2
Kamatipura	3 3
Tardeo	4 2
Byculla	6 4
First Nagpada	0 0
Paral	6 1
Lewri	0 0
Sion	3 2
Mahim	30 1
Worli	30 32
Harbour and Dock, Railways and Homes	1 0

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Tuesday: Fort 9, Mandvi 21, Bhuleswar 28, Girgaum 10, Byculla 53, Paral 15, Mahim 62, and Hospitals 37.

FOOD CONTROL IN MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 11.

An important meeting was held yesterday at the Mysore Secretariat to consider the food situation and was presided over by the Officiating Dewan. In view of numerous complaints regarding the control of food stuffs, discussion at the meeting, it is stated, mainly centred on the question whether control should be continued any further. Orders of the Government on this question are likely to be issued in a few days. It is learnt that some removal of restrictions in free trade of foodstuffs within the State could be expected.

part of the City. Popular lectures were delivered by the officers of the Department in the Sanitary Institute. I am glad to acknowledge the assistance given by the Social Service League, the Humanitarian League and the Hindu Medical Association in distributing leaflets and explaining the instructions to the poor in the affected localities. Three motor ambulances have been kindly lent by the Military authorities for the removal of patients to hospital. 397 cases were removed to hospital till the close of December, of whom 195 died. Visits to houses and chawls are made by the staff to find out cases of cholera and remove them to hospital and to disinfect rooms, privies, etc.

REVIEW OF 1918.

In closing review of the last quarter of the year, it would be interesting to look back and survey the main features of the entire year that has just closed. The health conditions of the City were marred by the epidemic incidence of Small-pox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza. Small-pox was epidemic from the week ending 9th February to that ending 11th May and caused during the year 1,024 deaths as against 289 in 1917. Cholera was epidemic from the week ending 30th March to the week ending 25th May and caused 1,443 deaths that is 563 deaths less than in 1917. There were two outbreaks of Influenza; the 1st in June and July; the second from the 10th of September became a pandemic and continued until the 10th November. 3,963 deaths were registered as due to Influenza. Cholera was epidemic in January for a week (ending the 12th) and again from the week ending 14th December. During the year 16 caused 1,681 deaths against 61 in 1917. It should also be mentioned that under the Respiratory Diseases 23,456 deaths were registered during the year compared with 11,231 in 1917. This very abnormal increase, there can be little doubt, is to be accounted for largely by the fact that a very considerable proportion of it being due to Influenza Pneumonia should have been returned as such. There has been a large influx especially of poor people into the City during the latter months of the year from districts affected with scarcity and dearth of food. This influx must seriously press on the housing accommodation available and intensify overcrowding and the evils resulting there

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 13th February, 1919.

THE HORRORS OF PEACE.

The "Times of India" has been suddenly stirred into demanding immediate operations in Mesopotamia, and censures the Government of India, the Foreign Office and the Military Authorities for barricading the way to the conquered territory for industry and trade. It is easy to "strafe" the authorities, jointly and severally, for proving themselves obstacles in the way of an early rush on the scene, and allege the existence of "rights" for directly beginning the task of exploitation. Time and again there have been warnings against the horrors of peace, but it is amazing that a journal, which week after week was instructing the world about the moral purposes of the war, disinterestedness of Britain and the "great principles" of peace, should shake off all its sanctimonious professions and scream out of time and tune for a prompt utilisation of the "spoils" of victory. Greed, it is well-known, causes lapse of memory, and, therefore, we take it upon ourselves to remind our contemporary that it is the height of indecency to declare the terms of peace in advance and summon mercenary exploiters to begin their game without further delay. The "Times of India" assures all and sundry that "we need not be afraid of frightening the Peace Conference, for the principles already accepted ensure that the Government of India will be the mandatory of the Powers in the protection of Mesopotamia until a strong indigenous administration can be formed." Till that consummation is reached—150 years hence?—the presumption is made that there is no hindrance whatsoever for rallying early in the field for industry and trade. Without for the moment discussing the final issue, we must say that the argument is based on assumptions which are as reprehensible as they are untenable. The representatives from India consist of a member of the British Government and a Maharajah, and we cannot but think it incongruous that they should have asked for or accepted that the Government of India should be the "mandatory" for Mesopotamia. The land is, all know, a great field for employment, enterprise and exploitation and it is sheer make-believe that India should be held up as a "mandatory" of a "protected" country, while she is herself in subjection. "Big fleas have little fleas on their backs to bite 'em; little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum," but so comic an arrangement as the institution of India as the "mandatory" of Mesopotamia will not disguise the process of annexation—if indeed it is going to be so.

We are old-fashioned enough to regard with seriousness some of the principles upon which the settlement of peace was agreed to proceed. In his speech at the tomb of Washington, President Wilson said that one of the ends of the struggle was "the settlement of every question, whether of territory or sovereignty, of

economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not on the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery." It is not because we are blind to the material advantage of holding new territory in control that we still adhere to principles of peace which all once agreed on observing. Material gain there is, of course, through overlordship in other countries and if there are moral benefits for the population, they are soon lost or forgotten in the business of securing material advantage. The "Times of India," however, says nothing about the observance of the principles on which it once used to sermonise, but declares: "We are a business community and what we want to know is the prospect before industry and trade." We need not particularise as to who are meant by "we," and who indeed wish with satisfaction the prospect of India's office as a mandatory "till a strong indigenous administration can be formed." It would be a wonder if that day dawned before the crack of doom, but we are just now referring to the rampant cupidity with which all professions about "self-determination" are thrown overboard and the old gods of the marketplace worshipped after the ordeal. No one disputes the rights of legitimate trade and industry. The hurry with which the spirit of commercialism is allowed to manifest itself before an equitable settlement, shows the peril in which the declared ideals of righteousness stand. More rapid than the well-known stages of penetration, political counsel, spheres of influence, and the assertion of protectorship is the way of annexation. Either renounce the policy or revert to it, but let us not have any respectable disguise for it. Professions and platitudes do not sit easily when before the peace is signed and final settlements made it is said that "the great essential is for the Government of India immediately and freely to throw this area open for commercial development."

At the Peace Conference President Wilson pointed that, without straining the point, it was peoples and not Governments that were represented. If, on behalf of India, there was any demand for a mandate for other countries, it is little different from an imposture, since the aspiration of India is, first and last, to be mistress of her own household and not thrust herself into protection over other territories while she is herself in subjection. Not, we repeat, that we do not appreciate the solid gain of making the Arabian Sea an Indian lake and placing Mesopotamia under the jurisdiction of the Indian Government. There is substantial gain, of course and a new outlet of enterprise. But we would see that the real principles of peace and non-annexation prevail rather than forget and disown all of them in our excitement for wealth. There are no pretensions of austerity, but only a staunch appreciation of what we really fought for and a healthy disdain for rushing in "exploitation" before we see peace established with reference to all countries coveted and uncoveted. Our contemporary says with cold cynicism that when the authorities "shudder at the word 'exploitation'" they exhibit a feeling that is "unworthy and childish." We are further told that "the great thing is to get the business men, and the banks and the honest concessionaries to the area as soon as possible and to give them a free hand." It may be a great thing, but let it be clear that India is not used as a name-lender in the matter of the mandate and for the sake of making "the great thing" respectable, whether before or after peace. A plain deal, lawyers know, is better than a *benami* transaction. This is the season to restrain the fever and observe the tenth commandment with some earnestness and rigour. It is a permanent peace we want. But then—"Ye cannot serve both Peace and Mammon."

A URAN SCANDAL.

Officialdom in India is never tired of proclaiming to the world the especial sympathy they exhibit towards the dumb toiling masses. It was Lord Curzon who made the apotheosis of this shibboleth, and after him it became the fashion, with lesser preconcils like Sir John Hewitt, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lord Sydenham and, quite recently, Lord Willingdon, to repeat ad nauseum the cant of "sympathy for the masses," whenever they were taxed with lack of this virtue in their relations with the educated classes. The shibboleth has been exposed over and over again. A typical instance of the hollowness of this claim of the bureaucracy, and in particular of that of Lord Willingdon and his immediate predecessor, comes from so near a place as Uran in the Kolaba District. We have before

us a lengthy representation addressed to the Bombay Government by the agriculturists and other inhabitants of Uran Petha in which the cry of these villagers for provision of an adequate supply of drinking and other water is raised. The people of Uran Petha have been suffering from water famine for many years past. When the rainfall is normal, the people get some fresh water from several small tanks, which exist in some of the villages, but during the hot season they have to run for miles to procure a pitcher of drinkable water. The hardships of the people, in these circumstances, can be easily imagined. This year, however, owing to the failure of rains, the distress, among both the agricultural and non-agricultural populations of these villages, has taken a most acute turn. But what have the Government done to remove this distress? The story related in the representation addressed to Government makes astounding as well as melancholy reading and we would, with all earnestness at our command, request Sir George Lloyd to institute a searching enquiry into the whole question of water supply of Uran Petha, and see to it that there is less of talk and more of practical demonstration of official sympathy with the agriculturists. We understand from the representation that more than eight years ago, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwala and others donated one lakh and thirty thousand rupees and entrusted the sum to Government for the purpose of doing something to relieve the distress among these poor people. Other offers have since then been made to Government to raise more funds locally if Government undertook to provide an adequate water supply by means of wells and tanks or by a pipe system. But the only response, so far, to popular representations has been an offer from the Collector of Kolaba to induce the District Board, of which he is the presiding genius, to sanction a paltry amount of Rs. 3,000 or so to relieve the distress! The Commissioner, N. D., when appealed to, cannot suggest to the suffering people a better remedy than the provision—by the villagers themselves, of course—of water carts. That this is not so simple a remedy will be realised when it is remembered that the Customs authorities of Uran Petha are obliged to spend at the rate of six to seven thousand rupees monthly, just at present, to supply fresh water to their peons and other servants by means of these water carts. How will the poor villagers be able to resort to such costly means of transport of water? Surely Government should devise some other less costly means and ought themselves to shoulder the major portion of the burden. All this time, the amount of Rs. 1,30,000, donated by Khan Bahadur Hormusji, is lying idle with Government! Could official apathy go further! We are glad to note that the local committee, headed by the Khan Bahadur himself, has given a plain hint to Government that the Khan Bahadur may be obliged to demand back the amount donated by the people if officialdom cannot muster larger sympathy for the distressed people than they have so far displayed. We trust, however, that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd will, immediately, on his return from Sind, tackle the problem in right earnest and end the Uran scandal once for all.

Notes of the Day.

France Wants Solid Securities.

M. Clemenceau, who has little faith in the League of Nations and would fain trust to old methods, has enumerated the peculiar difficulties of France. He complained that Germany's war debt was domestic and that France had to pay a heavy sum in interest abroad and that Germany was ready to begin her industrial activities immediately and that France could not be ready soon. At the same time he forgot to mention that France enjoyed the trust and confidence of the leading Powers ready to help her to the utmost and that Germany was as isolated as it could possibly be. Germany will have to pay a heavy sum, call it reparation or indemnity. M. Clemenceau's demand for solid safeguards and securities, if it is beyond what will assuredly be adopted by the League of Nations in common interest, does not sound appropriate. He also announced that President Wilson had given heartening assurances in this connection. President Wilson is not given to embarking upon definite engagements lightly. While France would be free to give all the help it really needs neither Britain nor America can be a party to the spirit of revenge that will work in some of her best minds. Justice all round to those whom we wish to be just and to those whom we do not wish to be just has been the aim and policy of Presi-

dent Wilson, and that will be the best policy in the end.

The Council of India.

Noticing the India Office inquiry instituted, the London "Times" says that the principle involved is really very simple. "We cannot offer India Self-Government progressively and simultaneously keep her bound hand and foot to the India Office." The principle enunciated by the "Times" is all right so far as it goes. But the relaxation or control would be advisable only in proportion to the devolution of power from the bureaucracy to the people of India. So far as genuine responsible Government is introduced in India none would advise control of the India Office. But it would be a sad blunder to leave an irresponsible Government of India uncontrolled. The "Times" says what is required is rejuvenation of the India Office and not extinction. And this rejuvenation is proposed to be effected by the interchange of offices between India and the Indian Council. The appointments are to be no longer the monopoly of retired civilians. We are on principle opposed to the idea of having civilians in any Executive Council or the Council of India, whether they belong to the retired or active list. If the Council is retained, it must have almost an equal number of Indians on it. Needless to say, the entire expenditure on the Council and the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India should be placed on the British estimates.

Sir Sydney Rowlett.

The following from an English contemporary will be read with great interest in this country:

"On the same day (16.11.18) at the Devon Assizes, before Mr. Justice Rowlett, two cases were tried. In one, a man was convicted of a criminal assault on two girls of 6 and 8, which had caused the children to be infected with a filthy disease. This black blackguard got 40 months' hard labour. Another man set fire to a stack of straw, a stack of hay, and a stack of wheat. He got seven years' penal servitude. In a farmer's property worth so much more than the honour and happiness of two children?"

We need hardly say that the Mr. Justice Rowlett, whose judicial acumen is here exposed, is no other than the "English Judge of eminence and of the greatest reputation as a criminal lawyer"—to quote Sir George Lowndes—who was imported as an "expert" to preside over the "Commission of the highest possible character," the findings of which, on *ex parte* evidence furnished by the C. I. D., have helped the bureaucracy to forge abominable weapons of repression.

Collection of Revenue in Kaira.

We are informed that assessment dues of the last year are being collected under Government orders in the Kaira district. If this is true, it is a matter of great surprise and regret. If Government have suspended the collection of land revenue this year on account of the complete failure of crops in that district, it is obvious that the agriculturists cannot be in a position to pay their dues of the last year. It was only after a very hard struggle—which involved great sufferings and hardship on the agriculturists—that last year Government recognised, though late, the wisdom of suspending a portion of the revenue. Unfortunately, this year also, the crops in Kaira have completely failed and, therefore, the agriculturists are unable to pay the revenue dues whether of the current or previous year. We are informed that the taluhs have begun collecting the dues by means of attachment, stating that they do so under orders of higher authorities. We draw the immediate attention of the Commissioner, N. D., and of the Government of Bombay to this matter. If the Government have issued such orders they have done a most unjust and cruel thing. If no such orders have been issued Government should at once see that the poor agriculturists are not harassed by the petty officials.

A Silent Worker.

A gentleman writes from Madras that he has been shocked by the report of the cholera epidemic in the City, but he was been fighting against the disease in the interests of Bombay. He says:—

"I have been treating all the cholera patients with the will-force from here and I hope cholera will cease more than 50 per cent. before this letter reaches you—and the rest must vanish within three days this letter has reached you. If it is not the case by any philanthropist wire me a couple of hundred rupees, etc."

The letter reached us on the 6th instant, and we have allowed six days for the marvellous therapist to work his will, and annihilate the epidemic. Since the prediction has evidently failed, the last resource of remitting the two hundred rupees may be given a chance. The offer contains detailed information about the address of the anxious payee, so that there need be no apprehension touching due delivery of the two hundred rupees. But then the world knows nothing of its greatest men, and when they are known pays them jolly little!

THE BLACK BILLS.

ARE WE HARKING BACK TO ORLEANS DAYS?

Since Sir George Lowndes has indulged in many analogies in the course of his speech in support of the Sedition Bills it will not be out of place, for the sake of comparison and especially for the benefit of the bureaucracy who might with profit replenish their little stock of historical knowledge, to reproduce here in extenso an authoritative description of the condition of things in France during the regime of Louis Philippe and just prior to the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty and proclamation of the French Republic in 1848. We read:—

Restraint on Press.

"The King and his counsellors soon perceived how incompatible with their designs was the existence of a free press to expose wicked practices; they therefore subjected it to the most inquisitorial system of restraint ever endured in a country affecting to call itself constitutional. A free press is the first vital necessity of a free state, and there needs no stronger proof of the thorough depravity of Louis Philippe's government, than his intense hatred of that best guardian of public liberties. From the beginning of his reign no means were neglected to corrupt the Parisian press. The leading daily papers were literally bought and paid for in money or in well remunerated offices; the rest were gagged by penal laws; and as a further security against opposition, this caution-money deposited by the proprietors of French newspapers was increased, so that the press became again a monopoly, as it had been under the Restoration. A newspaper under this system could only be the organ, not even of a party, but of a faction of the governing party; and Paris was divided between these factions."

Demand for Securities.

"The provisions of the infamous laws of September were as follows:—'In regard to any political measure, except in praise, was prohibited; all blame directed against the Government; all attacks upon any class; all censure against either of the chambers; all criticisms of the institutions of the country; all vituperation of any law, however unjust in principle and injurious in its consequences, were declared delicts or crimes; and the penalties extended from 600 francs to 50,000 and from six months' to ten years' imprisonment; nay, the judges were empowered to double the maximum of the penalties, and to sentence to imprisonment for life and to transportation. To secure the payment of the highest fine, the caution-money was raised to 100,000 francs, and the responsible editor was compelled to be proprietor of one-third of that sum. The caution-money had to be made up to its original amount after every penalty, or the newspaper could not be published. Nay, more; after two condemnations of a newspaper, the judges could interdict its publication.'

Censorship.

"Corrupt courts of law and packed juries made acquittals things of rare occurrence; but as a further safeguard, the law empowered the servile Court of Peers—all appointed by the King—to judge writers in the papers, or others; and to encourage and protect the juriesmen and the judges, the newspapers were prohibited from giving their names or reporting their deliberations; and, finally, they were prohibited from opening subscriptions for the payment of the fines, and publishing lists of donations on their own behalf for the same purpose. This was not all. The printers and booksellers, who were all under the control of the ministry, could be deprived of their licences even without a trial so that very few of them dared publish an Opposition paper, or any work in which the government was in any way censured. By means of these atrocious laws, 57 journals were, during the first sixteen years of the Orleans rule, compelled to discontinue publication. Their writers were sentenced in the aggregate to an imprisonment of 3,141 years and eight months and their proprietors were fined 7,110,000 francs."

Personal Liberty.

So much regarding the state of the press under the Orleans regime. Many of the things described above have a familiar ring to us in India, especially the provisions for demanding securities and the *ex parte* proceedings against editors and owners of presses. Let us now proceed to the conditions prevailing in France at the time as regards civil liberties. We read:—
 "A Frenchman was liable to arrest and imprisonment on the order of the mayor or his deputy, or on the denunciation of any paid spy or of an enemy; and he might be kept without any communication with his family and his friends, without being taken before the examining justice, for many days, for many weeks, nay, for many months. His examination was always secret; he was not allowed to call witnesses, or even counsel; he was not confronted with his accusers, nor allowed to hear the evidence against him. When his innocence was evident, many days, and in political cases many months, elapsed before he was set at liberty; and he could obtain no redress for the injury done to his character or property, by his unjust imprisonment. If he was sent to trial for a political offence, his acquittal was almost impossible."

H. M. S. VENUS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

H. M. S. Venus, Admiral Gaunt's flagship, arrived on Sunday and will remain here for about nine days. The Admiral and Mrs. Gaunt, who are the guests of Sir Reginald and Lady Cradock, at Government House, will pay a visit to Mandalay during their stay. The Venus will be opened to European visitors and Burmese and Indian officials on Thursday afternoon without charge.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

GOVT'S REPLY TO MINERS' DEMANDS.

WILLING TO MEET THEM IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 5 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Government's reply to the miners' demands is issued. As regards the demand for six-hour day, the reply states that while Government sympathises with the desire of the workers for an improved standard of life it must, in considering the increases it would cost in the production of the products of which form the staple of other occupations, think also of the consequences upon the general trade situation.

It, therefore, proposes that a strong representative committee, on which miners should be represented, should enquire into this matter, and also into the following matters:—Cost of production and distribution of coal; selling prices and profits; the question whether coal-mining should be continued on the present basis or under joint control or be nationalised.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.
As regards the demand for increased wages Government is willing to add to the present war bonus a shilling per day, which is equal to the rise in prices since January of last year and to refer the other demands in connection with wages to the aforementioned committee.

Government asks the miners to regard this reply as a clear indication of its intention to meet them in every possible way. In connection with the demands regarding demobilised miners, Government states that these must obviously be considered in relation to the general question of demobilisation. It is Government's considered view that it is impossible to give demobilised miners different terms from those given to other demobilised workers.

CLYDE STRIKE.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS FULL RESUMPTION OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

The Clyde Strike Committee recommends full resumption of work on February 12th "until we can perfect our forces with a view to enforcing the claim to forty-hour week by a national strike of all workers in the near future."

AMERICA'S LABOUR TROUBLES.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SEATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—A general strike has been officially called off. Fifty-four alien agitators have been sent to New York for deportation.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK.

"VERY BRIGHT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

British shipyards have recently booked orders for well over a hundred vessels, representing a very large tonnage. This probably constitutes a record. The Ellerman-Bucknall line alone has ordered over 50 steamers on the north-east coast. The British India Company is building nine large liners, the Cunard eight, the Donaldson Anchor line and Donaldson Brothers six, Elders and Fyffes four, Shaw, Savill and Albion three, Union Castle and Commonwealth and Dominion line two each. Provided labour settles down, the shipbuilding outlook is very bright.

LADY CHELMSFORD ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

Lady Chelmsford and her daughter arrived at the Victoria Station last night and were met by Lady Wimborne, Lord Willington and Lord Carmichael, Sir William Duke and Sir Charles Bayley and Messrs. Basu, Vernon and Dawson.

LATE DR. LEFROY'S BEQUESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

Dr. Lefroy, late Metropolitan of India, left £26,021. The bequests include £1,333 to the Lahore Diocesan Board of Education, £2500 for the Lahore Cathedral, £1,000 to the Cambridge Mission to North India, and the residue for work of the Church in the diocese of Calcutta.

THE ARMISTICE.

GERMAN DELAY IN FULFILLING TERMS.

SUBMARINES AND MERCHANTMEN NOT HANDED OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 2-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

PARIS.—At yesterday's sitting of the Supreme Council, M. Klotz stated that the Germans hitherto had handed over only an insignificant number of title deeds seized in the invaded territories and refused to consider measures for restitution of sequestered property of Allied subjects in Germany.

The question of the blockade was raised by a statement by Admiral Hope that the Germans had not handed over submarines and merchantmen, the surrender of which was demanded by the last armistice convention. He said that the feeding of Germany could not be arranged unless her mercantile marine was placed at the disposal of the Allies.

A commission of eight members, including Lord Robert Cecil and Major-General Thwaites for Britain, was appointed to study the problems connected with the armistice.

INDIA OFFICE REORGANISATION.

"TIMES VIEWS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

"The Times" says that the committee appointed to enquire into the reorganisation of the India Office is strong and representative. Lord Curzon gained intimate experience of the questions at issue when he was Secretary of State for India. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that he has already fathered one scheme for India Office reform which threatened to undermine the Secretary of State's Council and came to an untimely end.

Sweeping constitutional changes in India, however, were not then contemplated and "The Times" expresses its conviction that the committee will approach new conditions with an entirely open mind. The principle involved is really very simple. We cannot offer India self-government progressively and simultaneously keep her bound hand and foot to the India Office. The Montagu-Chelmsford report recognised this very frankly. "The Times" trusts that the new House of Commons will carefully bear in mind the warning in the report and says that Parliament in future should confine its attention to big questions of Indian policy and the stream of questions about petty details of administration by the little group of "members for India" should end.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL.

"The Times" hopes that the committee will not attempt to destroy the Secretary of State's Council, which requires rejuvenation, but extinction and says it is a foregone conclusion that there will be an interchange of appointments between the India Office and the Indian services. The anomaly by which Home civilians have almost completely monopolised the India Office appointments ought to have been modified long ago. Simla and Whitehall have too long worked in separate watertight compartments and have never rightly understood each other. That India should hold a proportion of India Office appointments is another necessary corollary to the coming reforms.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

INDIAN OFFICERS' EXCELLENT SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

The "Gazette" contains the following mentions by General Van der Venster for excellent services in East Africa:—Engineer-Lieut. T. R. Kerr (Indian Marine), Major-General Sir R. H. Ewart, Major D. H. Powell, Captains C. T. Graham, G. F. Shakspear and Lieut E. F. Batten (Indian Army).

REORGANISATION OF AIR SERVICE.

GENERAL TRENCHARD APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

The Press Bureau announced that General Trenchard has been appointed Chief of Air Staff, Lieut.-Col. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation and Major-General Ellington, Director-General of Aircraft Production and Research.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

DEMobilISATION SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

The following is an amplification of the War Office demobilisation announcement:—As regards the British Army in India, many territorial and garrison battalions who left

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HIS MAJESTY'S REFERENCE TO INDIA.

REFORM BILL LIKELY TO COME UP THIS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 4-10 p.m., Feb. 12.

In the course of his speech at the opening of Parliament to-day, His Majesty, after pointing out that the struggle of German tyranny with European freedom had ended with the defeat of Germany and that a new era had dawned, said that in order to reap the full fruits of victory and to safeguard the peace of the world, an adequate army must be maintained in the field, proposals for which would be submitted.

Referring to the Allied Conference in Paris, His Majesty emphasised the cordiality, goodwill and absence of disagreement marking the discussions and trusted that the preliminaries of peace would soon be signed. He rejoiced that the Conference had accepted the principle of the League of Nations, for progress in that direction alone would save mankind from the scourge of war.

Alluding to President Wilson's visit to England, the King said the enthusiastic welcome given him was an earnest of the increasing understanding with which he trusted that the United States and Great Britain would act together in the future.

Dominions' and India's Services.

"For the last few months" continued His Majesty, "the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session. My counsels with regard to war and external affairs have been strengthened and enlightened by the presence of the leading ministers of my self-governing Dominions and my Indian Empire. The inspiring sacrifice and invaluable service rendered by the peoples of the Dominions and India during the war have won for them an important place in the counsels of the world and it has been a source of especial satisfaction to me that their title to representation has been fully recognised in the Paris conference."

"I trust that the reports of the committees enquiring into matters connected with Indian constitutional reform will be received in time to enable a bill on the subject to be presented in the course of this session."

"The position of Ireland causes me grave anxiety, but I earnestly hope that the conditions will soon sufficiently improve to make possible a durable settlement to this difficult problem."

Continuing, His Majesty said that the House of Commons would be asked to make further financial provision to meet war charges and for purposes of reconstruction.

Problem of Reconstruction.

Addressing both Houses, His Majesty said:—Aspirations for a better social order which have been quickened, in the hearts of my people by the experience of the war must be encouraged by prompt comprehensive action. Before the war, poverty, unemployment, inadequate housing and many remediable ills existed in our land and these were aggravated by disunion. But since the outbreak of the war every party and every class have worked and fought together for a great ideal. In pursuit of this common aim they have shown a spirit of unity and self-sacrifice, which has exalted the nation and which has enabled it to play its full part in winning victory.

The ravages of war and wastage of war have not yet, however, been repaired. If we are to repair these losses and build a better Britain, we must continue to manifest the same spirit. We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or of prejudice to stamp out unmerited poverty, diminish unemployment, mitigate its

England in the autumn of 1914 to guard India or overseas possessions have served four hot weathers in the East without either relief or the excitement of battle. Up to the present hardly any volunteers have come forward to take their places or those of home garrisons as part of the permanent after-war army of the British Empire.

It is, therefore, necessary, while this after-war army is being reconstituted, that men should remain abroad another hot season. It is felt in all circumstances that they ought to participate in the bonus, which will apply to the armies of occupation.

sufferings, provide and direct homes, improve the nation's health and raise the standard of well-being throughout the community. We shall not achieve this end by undue tenderness towards the acknowledged abuses and it must necessarily be retarded by violence or even by disturbance. We shall succeed only by patient and untiring resolution in carrying through legislation and administrative action which are required.

It is that resolute action which I now ask you to support. A large number of measures affecting the social and economic well-being of the nation await your consideration and it is of the utmost importance that their provisions should be examined, and, if possible, agreed upon and carried into effect with all expedition. With this object Government will invite the consideration of the House of Commons to certain proposals for simplification of the procedure of the House which, it is hoped, will enable delays to be avoided and which will give members an increasing opportunity of taking an effective part in the work of legislation.

A Ministry of Health.

His Majesty then announced Bills for the creation of a Ministry of Health and a Ministry of Ways and Communications; also measures for effecting a speedy and large increase in housing accommodation; for fulfillment of pledges given to Trade Unions; for prevention of unfair competition by sale of imported goods below their selling price in the country of origin and for increasing industrial and agricultural output, without which a considerable permanent betterment of the national condition cannot be effected.

Proposals will also be made for encouraging land settlement, particularly for ex-service men, for providing suitable men with necessary agricultural training, for enabling them to stock and equip their holdings and for reclamation of land and for promotion of comprehensive afforestation.

Industrial Problems.

"Finally" said His Majesty, "I recommend to your earnest consideration industrial problems. That the gifts of leisure and prosperity may more generally be shared throughout the community is my ardent desire. It is your duty, while firmly maintaining security for property and person, to spare no effort in healing the causes of the existing unrest and I earnestly appeal to you to do all that in you lies to revive and foster a happier and more harmonious spirit in our national industrial life."

PARLIAMENT REOPENS.

ROYAL PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

Parliament was opened to-day by the King, who accompanied by the Queen drove to Houses of Parliament from Buckingham Palace. The royal procession consisted of four carriages attended by an escort of the Household Cavalry. Besides court dignitaries, the occupants of the carriages included Sir W. Robertson, Sir Henry Wilson and Admiral Wemyss.

The ceremony was shorn of much of its stateliness owing to Court mourning. All Peers were in morning dress, mostly black. The only touch of colour in the whole house was the scarlet robes of the judges and bishops. The King was in Field-Marshal's khaki uniform. The Queen was all in black with a single rope of pearls and one diamond ornament on her breast.

The King read the speech very deliberately and clearly, so that every word was heard throughout the House.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN U.S.

PROPOSAL THROWN OUT BY SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

WASHINGTON.—The grant of Women Suffrage by Federal constitutional amendment has again been rejected by the Senate.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

CONNECTION WITH SIVAJI FESTIVALS.

A SLIGHT BREEZE IN COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Reed. 5 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Tilak libel action was continued to-day. Mr. Tilak, examined, stated that he was politically a liberal Hindu. The allegations contained in Sir Valentine Chirol's book were entirely unfounded. He denied that he used the festivals of Shivaji in order to promote sedition. He denied that the murder of the officials, Rand and Ayerst, was an inevitable consequence of his writings. The murder, he said, was the outcome of the sanitary precautions taken by the Government of India against plague. He wrote condemning the deed.

He was in Mandalay when Mr. Jackson was murdered and had not the slightest association with the murder.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Tilak said that he took proceedings in England and not in India because the book was read all over the Empire and he thought that the decision of a British Court would be more beneficial to him (Applause), upon which Justice Darling threatened to clear the Court. Sir Edward Carson remarked:—"There must be some Poona people here," whereupon Justice Darling rejoined:—"They will be on the road to Poona soon if they appeal."

Mr. Tilak admitted that the native judge in sentencing him remarked that in his writings he seemed to have preached violence and approved of murders. He denied that he had taught that India would be better under the rule of Indians than alien demons, but he expressed himself of the opinion that as between Europeans and Indians, the latter did not get justice, to which they were entitled.

The case was adjourned.

MR. TILAK CROSS-EXAMINED.

LOYAL SUBJECT OF CROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

In Tilak libel action Mr. Tilak, further cross-examined by Sir Edward Carson, denied that he encouraged the people of Bengal to break the law, but admitted advocating passive resistance to the laws which they thought wrong. He was a loyal subject of the Crown and the Empire. When he preached Indian independence he meant independence within the Empire, he never preached disaffection. He did not agree that his language was calculated to lead to the assassination of British officers. He did not advocate the use of bombs. Nobody had any right to throw bombs.

Sir Edward Carson intimated that he would ask the jury to say that Mr. Tilak was a member, and his paper was an organ of, a widespread conspiracy to bring about, if necessary by assassination, the removal of the existing British Government in India.

The case was adjourned.

SOUTH-AFRICAN GOLD MINES.

A PERIOD OF LOWER OUTPUT PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Reed. 2-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

JOHANNESBURG.—The South African Mining journal says a period of lower gold output is probable. It will curtail credit and trade expansion, lower wages and increase unemployment. The journal strongly urges that all gold-using nations should contribute towards state subsidies to low grade mines to prevent loss of twenty per cent. of the output.

AUSTRALIAN WHEATSALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 30.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

It is officially stated that with the assistance of the Imperial Government 30,000 tons of wheat will be sold raw by July 5th f.o.b.

RECRUITING AT BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

It is intended to re-open recruiting for the four Burma battalions which are to be kept on permanent basis. No bonus is to be given to recruits and the engagement is to be for four years.

N. Y. BUILDING TRADE'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.
Reed. 9-45 a.m., Feb. 12.

The threatened general strike of the building trade has not taken place.

INDIAN INDENT MERCHANTS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Reed. 2-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

At a meeting of the Indian Indent Merchants a committee was appointed to confer with the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce with a view to dealing with the situation.

THE BLACK BILLS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Bengalee:—During the whole course of the war, India maintained a thoroughly calm atmosphere, undisturbed by squabbles or recriminations. India allowed herself to be all but dominated by troops, but in the face of the danger, she gave to her feelings by the devotion of the Viceroy that public peace and order were preserved in India during the war in consequence of the large and drastic powers with which the Government was armed by having in its armoury the Defence of India Act. This is reflection on India's loyalty which the Viceroy has permitted himself to make, perhaps in an unwary moment. Any number of such Acts would not have preserved peace and order in the country, had not the people been staunchly loyal to Great Britain and resolved to do nothing to embarrass the Government during the crisis of the war. His Excellency the Viceroy has himself bestowed glowing panegyrics on the part that India played in the war, inspired by a feeling of deep loyalty and it cannot be that with the cessation of hostilities, he takes up a different tune. Let us be clearly understood that coercive legislation inflames and exasperates a people and it is only their inherent loyalty that is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order.

The Leader:—Is India to be governed by consent or coercion? This is the question which arises after the decision of the Government to proceed with the repressive measure in the teeth of strong opposition to it inside and outside the council chamber from all classes of people. The Government often invoked co-operation between officials and non-officials during the war, but now it does not apparently stand in need of it. It can dispense with it. This is the meaning of its action. Sir William Vincent in his reply to the discussion said that he did not hope appease and conciliate those hostile to Government, but he hoped that the moderate element would assist them in achieving any action that might arise. The moderate element, along with other sections, has in its most emphatic and clear language told the Government that it was very inexpedient unless and inopportune to enact any further repressive measure, but no heed has been paid to its warning. The moderate section of Indians is ever ready to support the Government when it pursues a liberal policy. But it has its duty clearly marked out before it when in the name of purification of politics the bounds of freedom, instead of being enlarged after the war, as every one was led to expect, are sought further to be curtailed. And this duty is to agitate and agitate fearlessly against the wrong that is sought to be perpetrated. The Government has asked in the most arrogant manner and it cannot expect even its best friends who love freedom and justice to support it in the wrong course of action. Where is the urgent need for the drastic measure?

The Modern Herald:—There is a humour connected with the Rowlatt Bills which are being discussed in the Indian Legislative Council, apart from the unwise and expeditious of the policy that introduced them. After the successful and glorious termination of the gigantic war to which the Indians, more or less, unquestionably contributed, they expected enfranchisement on a more liberal scale. And what has been the result? Constitutional freedom is out of the question at least for the present. Opposition to the reform scheme we are told, is stifling in England. We point in the shape of repressive measures are in the process of construction to enslave us all the more. Stones and serpents are proper substitutes for bread and fishes according to the Bible. The loyalty of the Indian people, as a whole, like the chastity of Caesar's wife is above suspicion and has been proved to a demonstration. Why for the sake of a few misguided wretches, should the whole nation be placed under an interdiction?

ROWLATT BILLS.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE TO-DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant on the "Rowlatt Bills" today at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shantaram's Hall, Murbat Lane, Khandewadi.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING AT WARI BUNDER.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting will be held at Ratanagar Street, opposite Fire-Brigade, Wari Bunder, tomorrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Jammadas Dwivedi, das, Muzil Sethi, N. B. Vithalakar, P. K. Telang and others will speak on the "Rowlatt Bills".

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

THE COERCION BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

The special correspondent of the "Hindustan" writes:—"Delhi, February 8.—Discussing Mr. Patel's amendment, Mr. Sarma attacked the composition of the Rowlatt Committee and the selection of officiating Judge, Mr. Kumaraswami Sanyal."

After the defeat of the amendment, but for Messrs. Banerjee and Sanyal's opposition non-official members would have declined to serve on the Select Committee. The proposal to walk out was not agreed to as showing disrespect to the Viceroy. The Home Member's attack on Mr. Malaviya was irritating and it showed the temper of the bureaucracy.

CONTROL OF FOOD GRAINS.

CRITICISM OF INTER-PROVINCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO HON. MR. MEHTA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The following communiqué is issued:—The attention of the Government of India has been called to an account which appeared in the "Times of India" of February 4th of the proceedings of a meeting of the Bombay Corporation on the question of high prices prevailing in Bombay City. At these proceedings a resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, requesting the Government to move the authorities to remove the inter-provincial and inter-state restrictions on the export of foodgrains and to reduce freight on rice shipments from Burma to a minimum figure not exceeding the figure paid to the shipping companies. In support of his proposition the Hon. Mr. Mehta is reported to have made the following three points:—

(1) He stated that it was a matter of common talk which, however, could not be supported by actual facts and figures, that very large stocks of foodgrains had been held by the military authorities for their purposes and he suggested that inquiries should be made so that, if it was found that these stocks were in excess of requirements, they should be released for the urgent needs of the Bombay City.

(2) His second point was to the effect that inasmuch as the Admiralty pay to the shipping companies a rate between Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 per ton, the freight on foodgrains should be reduced to this level.

(3) His third point had reference to certain restrictions on the inter-provincial and inter-state movements of foodstuffs and with reference to this point the Hon. Member stated that though these restrictions had been removed in the case of grains other than wheat, rice and gram, such removal had not yet come into effect and that in any case it did not extend to wheat, rice and gram.

Finally, the Hon. Member added that he had authority for saying that in Indore there were large quantities of wheat, which were absolutely rotting. In view of the currency which doubtless has been given to these statements, the Government of India desire at once to correct certain misapprehensions of fact on which the statements made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta are based.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

As regards the stocks held by the Military authorities for their purposes, the Government of India desire to emphasize that the requirements of the Military authorities for wheat, gram and rice are communicated monthly to the Foodstuffs Commissioner and that these are applied to exactly the same scrutiny as is applied to the demands for civil requirements. There is no evidence before the Government of India that any excess stocks are so held and, as a matter of fact, there has been a substantial diminution of the demands from the Military authorities for wheat. The Government of India will, however, cause these demands to be further scrutinized with reference more particularly to the suggestion that stocks held by the Military authorities admit of their reduction.

The rate paid by the Admiralty to the shipping companies, viz., a rate varying between Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 per ton, to which the Hon. Member refers, is a monthly hire rate and in addition thereto there are certain other charges which have to be paid by the Admiralty for the use of all vessels requisitioned by them. This monthly hire rate must necessarily be lower than the rate which can legitimately be charged as freight on rice cargoes from Burma, since it is by no means the case that steamers carrying rice from Burma to India, can find full return cargoes for their journey from Bombay to Rangoon, while in addition the days of loading and the days of discharge reduce the earning capacity of a vessel.

INTER-PROVINCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

Regarding the restrictions on the movements of grain from one province of India to another, the Hon. Member's statement that the removal of such restrictions on grains other than rice, wheat and gram, which was recently announced by the Government of India, was not in operation at the time of his speech, is quite incorrect. The removal of these restrictions came into operation on the 28th of January. As regards movements of wheat, rice, and gram no local Government has the power to prohibit their export by rail. Such power is reserved to the Government of India and they have applied this power in such a manner as to allow the export from a province of such quantities of wheat, rice, and gram, as on a review of the demands from indenting provinces, the capacity of the supplying provinces and, in the case of rice, of the tonnage available, they consider to be necessary and possible. The impression in Bombay that the British provinces in Northern India have failed to meet the requirements for wheat for other portions of India is entirely without foundation. Both the Governments of the Punjab and of the United Provinces have at all times been ready to recognize the obligation on them to supply other parts of India with their requirements of wheat to the fullest extent possible and no exception has since November last been taken by either of these Governments to the removal of the quantities fixed by the Government of India for supply therefrom to other provinces in India. It is true that the same degree of co-operation has not been exhibited by some of the Indian States, but negotiations are proceeding with these States with a view to inducing them to adopt a different attitude.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta stated that he had authority for his statement that there were in Indore large stocks of wheat rotting.

RICE CONTROL IN BURMA.

GOVERNMENT'S JUSTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The Government of Burma has issued a lengthy statement in reply to the numerous memorials received from cultivators regarding the control of export and the fixture of price. The memorials asserted that this action was detrimental to landowners and cultivators. The statement argues that on the contrary, both last year and this year's action in fixing the price of paddy and the action in fixing a maximum export price for rice have benefited the producer, the temporary fall in paddy last year below the buying price being attributed to the large quantity of 1917 crop carried out and to the lack of shipping, while later in the year, the price rose far above that at which millers could buy to fulfil contracts, the rise being the computed result of the increased shipping and a brisk demand for rice from several quarters. This year's scheme is due to the failure of crops in India, following a world-wide shortage of food grains.

The Government of India have been compelled to restrict export not only from Burma, but from all other provinces with a surplus and have fixed a minimum price for export, because it is useless to place food grains on the market in the deficit provinces at a higher rate than the people can afford to pay. During the war, every part of the Empire has vied with other parts in placing its resources at the disposal of the King-Emperor, though the war has ceased the effect of the possibilities have still to be dealt with and the position affords Burma and the Punjab the opportunity of increasing the war contributions and their services to the Empire. The Government of India's decision is one which his Honour hopes will be cheerfully accepted in Burma when the facts of the situation are realised. The maximum port price has been fixed as high as possible and the payment of Rs. 124 per hundred baskets of paddy is a figure Rs. 19 above the average price added for land revenue settlement. It is the price suggested by big and small millers, European and Burman to Mr. Gubbay.

CONTROL OF GROUND NUTS.

URGED BY BOMBAY GRAIN MERCHANTS

In the course of a representation sent by a large number of grain merchants and commission agents of Bombay, to the Controller of Foodstuffs, Bombay, it is stated:—Owing to the war during the last year foodstuffs have risen in price and owing to failure of the rains their price have become very exorbitant. But the Government kindly intervened and controlled the price of some of the stuffs and grain through your Honour. But one commodity, viz., ground nuts or monkey nuts used for food on various forms such as oils, etc., has so far escaped your Honour's attention from being controlled. And therefore, four or five rich speculators have taken advantage of this fact. They have created a powerful combine and corner in ground nuts and made it impossible for any business being done in the same.

The normal price of ground nuts before the outbreak of the war was from Rs. 26 to 32 per khandy. After the war had commenced the prices went up to Rs. 32 to 40 per khandy during the years 1915-1917 and first half year of 1918.

In this way this food stuffs of the poor and middle class people has risen in price to Rs. 104 to 105 for Jada (big) ground nut and so Rs. 94 to 95 per khandy for small from the price of Rs. 35 to 38 per khandy about 7 or 8 months back. The price of ground nut oil has from Rs. 4 and 5 per maund gone up to Rs. 11 and 12. The price of Madras ground nut for ready delivery is Rs. 80 per khandy.

Your Honour will in your kindness be graciously pleased to intervene in this situation and control the price of ground nuts and give a just and proper relief just as your Honour did in the matter of cotton seeds last year.

"DANGEROUS AND ARBITRARY."

PROTEST FROM DOHAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Feb. 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dohad was held in the Jain Pathshala under the presidency of Mr. Maganlal Damodar when Mr. I. K. Jaynik explained the provisions of the Rowlett Bills and moved a resolution protesting against it as dangerous and arbitrary and requesting Government to withdraw it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the president's brief remarks on it brought the proceedings to a close.

SIR RABINDRANATH AT TRICHINOPOLY

(From a Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 11.

Sir Rabindranath arrived here on Monday morning. He was received at the station by the leading persons in Trichinopoly and Srirangam. He was the guest of the reception committee. A public address was read by Divan Bahadur Dasikachariar. Sir Rabindranath Tagore delivered a lecture on the "Message of the Forest." He leaves for Madras on Friday. A purse will be presented to-morrow to the poet in aid of Shanthiniketan.

The Henderson Liner Martaban which is due to leave about the 20th instant is to go to Bombay to refer for convalescent troops.

The Foodstuffs Commissioner has now asked the Hon. Member for the facts on which this statement has been made. For, there is before him evidence that there are such stocks and while he has received from merchants in other parts of the country applications for permission to export grain, no such application from any merchant in Central India has so far been received by him.

AHMEDNAGAR DIST. FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

RECORD OF WORK AND AN APPEAL.

On the 6th of December, 1918, a public meeting was convened by Mr. R. G. K. Chitale to inaugurate a famine relief fund and to form a committee to render relief in the district.

Sub-committees were formed to collect funds and administer various kinds of relief.

The sub-committee appointed to collect funds is doing its best to collect funds and several sums have been upto this time promised and obtained. The Famine committee of 1912 has consented to hand over the balance of the last funds to us.

The Taluk Committees have been formed in all Talukas and each committee is given Rs. 500 for human relief to start with. Our Committee have placed itself in touch with the Central Famine Fund started at Bombay, of which the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas is one of the Secretaries. The Central Fund has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to start with and has made arrangements to send us 22½ lakhs lbs. of grass. The Bombay Committee have given us a further grant of Rs. 3,000 for clothing. They have also promised to help us in starting a cheap grainshop and with this view, they have given us 1,000 bags of rice, one wagon load of bajri and one wagon load of cotton-seed husks. All the arrangements of the cheap grain shop are ready and the shop will be started in a day or two.

Cattle camps have been opened at Nagar, Shrigonda, Parner, Sangamner and Shevgaon. It is proposed for the present to admit 2,000 animals in all the camps.

pends on the help of the charitably disposed public. Under these circumstances, we appeal to you to help us with funds.

To avoid misunderstanding, we must state that after our committee had started work, another cattle-protecting fund has been started with the Collector as the President. Appeals have been published by the fund for help. They have opened a cattle-kitchen also.

It is submitted that the district of Ahmednagar is poor and therefore it is not possible to raise funds locally. The committee therefore appeal for funds to the generous minded people of the whole Presidency.

FAMINE RELIEF IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

GRATIFYING RESULTS ACHIEVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

The tenacity with which the Government cling to the delectable hypothesis of the over-increasing command of resources of the cultivating classes and the improvement in the position of the labouring population disables them to visualise the extent and intensity of distress in famine years. We are told how the labouring classes do not resort to relief works provided for them because they are in possession of means sufficient unto the needs of the immediate present. The statement is characteristic and shows a remarkable persistency, since it figures in the reviews of the operations for the relief of distress during the famines of 1897-98 and 1907-08 in the United Provinces. As a matter of fact, the reason why the construction of the metalled road in connection with the Dholka-Dholera

raised the honorary secretaries to reserve grass of the value of fifty lakhs of rupees.

IMPORTS OF PUNJAB WHEAT.

In spite of the inadequate means of transport and the gratuitous stoppage of allocated supplies by an over-zealous Lyllapur functionary, the Committee have completed arrangements to import 25,000 maunds of wheat from the Punjab in the first instance and a further supply of 3,000 tons at a later date. Rice has been provided for different centres according to requirements as follows:—Virangam, 2,000 maunds; Dholka and Ranpur, 1,000 maunds each; Barendi, 1,500 maunds. New cheap grain shops have just been opened at Bar, and Jhobhalpur. Besides these disbursements in kind, the Committee have undertaken to distribute Rs. 1,000 every month by way of gratuitous relief, a sum of Rs. 300 being already spent in Dhandhuka, Dholka, Samand, and South Daskroi. In addition to these amounts, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,000 are respectively budgeted for gratuitous relief in Samand and Ahmedabad.

Nor are the much needed fodder irrigation experiments overlooked by the Committee, for a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 has been set aside for the purpose of raising jowari, over and above Rs. 2,000 reserved for growing grass near the Satyagraha Hermitage of Mahatma Gandhi, at a loss of Rs. 1,000. To enable the Dhed weavers to tide over famine, Rs. 5,000 would be spent in the purchase of yarn, a sum of Rs. 2,000 having already been expended. Altogether, the committee have received Rs. 1,52,000 out of which Rs. 88,400 have been assigned for different kinds of relief measures.

CATTLE FAMINE IN DECCAN.

APPEAL FOR FREE WAGGONS TO EXPOSE THEM C. P.

The following petition has been sent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, by the Gorakshani Sabha, Nagpur:—

In view of the dire famine of fodder and grass and the consequent horrible mortality of cattle in the Sholapur and Poona District, the Nagpur Gorakshani Sabha (Cattle Protecting Society) have volunteered their services, out of mere fellow sympathy, to save these famine stricken cattle, with the help of the public and other Gorakshani Sabhas, on this side, by bringing in the starving cattle from the said famine districts, to these provinces and supporting them. The people on this side are ready to support as many such cattle as they can with the help of the Gorakshani Sabhas, provided, of course, the Government will come forward in this humane mission and lend their helping hand also, by securing from the railway companies wagons free or, at least, with substantial concession rates, to export the cattle from famine stricken districts to Nagpur and around Nagpur. The C. P. people are ready to discharge this sacred and economical duty and they will nobly achieve this onerous task, provided the Government will help them by supplying them with free wagons from the railway companies, without which, the public can do very little, as the railway freight of cattle wagons will amount to thousands of rupees; so, if the Government will kindly supply wagons free or at concession rate, the public will be enabled to discharge their duty of supporting the cattle, the matter is too clear to require further explanation. All this is worth doing very early and quite useless when it is too late when the cattle will be even unfit for exportation.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

The following Press Note is issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 12th February 1919:—

RICE (Old Crop)			
Wholesale per bag of 168 lbs.	Retail per pyle.		
Cargo Rice (16 parts)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Big Mill Special	11 14 0	0 7 0	
Small Mill	12 10 0	0 7 0	
S. Q.	14 6 0	0 8 0	
Mill Sugandhi	15 5 0	0 9 0	

RICE (New Crop)			
Big Mill Special	12 13 0	0 7 6	
Small Mill	13 1 0	0 7 8	
S. Q.	13 5 0	0 7 9	

WHEAT.

Choice Glosey or Sharbati	Per candy of 27 mds. or 6½ cwt.	Rs. 77-12-0	Rs. 0-9-9
Choice White Karachi		Rs. 72-6-0	Rs. 0-9-9

Punjab Mixed	Rs. 59-0-0	Rs. 0-7-3
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2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

At a recent meeting of G. I. P. Railway passengers and representatives of the Kalyan, Thana, Kuria, Ghatkopar, Parel and Matunga Residents, and of Railway Passengers Associations, held under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association at its office, consideration was given to the alternative time-tables of local services of trains drawn out by the Railway authorities. There were three alternatives for Up Trains, out of which number one and two were unanimously rejected as being inconvenient to the passengers. No. 3 was then adopted, and was duly considered. The first two trains viz.: Kalyan 70, and Thana 110 were approved of by all. But there being a difference of opinion regarding the other trains, an alternative time table was produced by some members of the Thana Association present. This was duly considered. This new time-table being inconvenient to the Railway Authorities, some modifications were proposed.

MOPLAH TROUBLE.

PILLAGING AND MURDERS.

TROOPS COMPELLED TO FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Feb. 11.

The following are the fuller details of the Moplah trouble in Pandarur. Nine Moplahs led by Chokku Haji, an ex-head constable of the police with several previous convictions went on the war path in Makada. Pallipuram at dawn on Friday. The rest were mostly youths of eighteen and thereabouts. They were armed with a few guns, knives and spears. They murdered five Nambudari landlords who had gone to bathe in the river near the residence of another Nambudari, where a marriage feast was being celebrated by some hundreds of Nambudaris and others. Some of the murdered men were valuable ornaments, but the fanatics did not touch these. Afterwards the gang proceeded to Pandarur, where it is believed they had designed on the life of a Nair Adigar. They killed two male relatives of his, burnt two temples, and about a dozen houses and haystacks and marched to Nermimamman and entered the house of Kayal Warier, a landlord, and obtained rice and other provisions from his agent. They entered the Warier's barn and drove out the barn agent. In the afternoon, they gave signs of starting out again. Meanwhile, the local Talukdar, the Stationary Magistrate and small bodies of police arrived and surrounded the barn with the help of the local people.

ARRIVAL OF POLICE.

Later in the evening, the District Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and other officers with the Malabar special police detachment of the Anglo-Indian force and the Reserve police from Calicut arrived and surrounded the barn, which is a solid structure screened by trees. Until Saturday noon, the District Magistrate and others endeavoured to induce the fanatics to surrender and eventually fire was opened with machine gun. Thereupon, the fanatics rushed out and were shot down, eight being killed and the remaining ones seriously wounded. Some dynamite was found in the barn. The dead bodies were burnt on Sunday in the compound of the Taluk Office. Meanwhile, a rumour of another rioting was reported, but appeared baseless. The origin of the outbreak has yet to transpire, but the popular report is that it has something to do with high price and scarcity of food.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following few lines in your widely read paper and oblige.

The Hindu marriage season has begun and we find the parties on the sides of the bridegroom and the bride giving sumptuous dinners to their friends in honour of the marriage and spending a lot of their money in show and tom-tom, as if there was no dire famine in the Presidency. Among the middle classes of the Hindus the marriage expenses come to Rs. 1,000 at the least. Now my humble suggestion is that these dinners should be dispensed with, so also the show and the tom-tom, and the money thus saved should be sent to the Famine Relief Fund. I am sure the friends of both the bridegroom and the bride will not feel offended if they do not get dinners from them.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDOO.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

GRIEVANCES OF "HALALKHORES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Here is an acute grievance of Mehters serving in local offices. As they do not receive their pay directly from the office where they serve full time but from the Municipality, they are not awarded the annual bonus which the rest of the staff receive. In one of the local offices, a bonus of 30 per cent. of the annual salary has recently been declared. Every member of the staff received a bonus except only the "Mehters." The Health authorities write to say that the Halalkhores "is now paid Rs. 125 per month fixed monthly wages besides Rs. 2 war allowance plus Rs. 1-8 grain compensation making in all Rs. 16 per month. But the Halalkhores in the office referred to above thus receives in allowance this year Rs. 42; while the office peon-drawing the same wages as the Mehters receive Rs. 51 (Rs. 36 annual allowance plus 30 per cent. bonus which amounts to Rs. 45). Thus this poor woman receives in allowance only Rs. 42 while the Halalkhores receive Rs. 51. I am sure the world, this poor woman can never be missed by an office paying in annual bonus thousands of rupees to its staff in branches all over the world. It would go a long way in lessening the worry and misery to which also the want of it subjects her at every step in life. Of course the Manager knows nothing about the matter but has been petitioned and as he happens to have a large dose of the milk of human kindness in his blood, it is not doubted that the wrong will be rectified. I write so that other offices may similarly redress the grievance. Let it be remembered that these poor people by their labour keep away the diseases which but for them would devastate the city. Let their labour be then appreciated by annual special gifts of bonus or other pecuniary help.—Yours, etc.,

B. P. K.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to put a direct question to the City Fathers and the title holders what was their part in duty during the Indian and Cholera Epidemics? What services have they rendered as citizens and as leaders of the public? If they cannot lay their hands on their conscience and confidentially tell the public that they have not been able to do anything may I ask them to relinquish their titles and retire from the Corporation and make room for those who are entitled to public confidence and honour? When there are so many different voluntary organisations we find that the part played by the public men was very feeble and one can count their numbers at his fingers' ends.—Yours, etc.,

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FOOD GRAINS IN INDORÉ.

HON. MR. MEHTA'S STATEMENT
EMPHATICALLY CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

INDORÉ, Feb. 11.

The following Note is submitted by Mr. S. L. Tambe, Controller of Supplies, Indore State, in reply to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta in the discussion in the Bombay Corporation regarding prices of foodstuffs in the city:

The statement made by the Hon. Mr. Chundlal Mehta in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on the 3rd instant, is absolutely wrong. The Holkar State has always been in favour of non-interference in trade and has avoided restrictions on imports and exports as far as possible. The State well knows that such the cultivators and agriculture, for whose improvements strenuous efforts are being made. Unfortunately the past and the present years have been agriculturally very bad years. Last year excessive rains damaged the crops and during the present year the untimely and scanty rains have seriously reduced the Kharif and Rabi crops. On applications from the people and reports from the District officers being received, high officials of the State were required to tour in the districts and both cultivators and merchants emphatically prayed to these officials to stop export of grain. In the district of Nemawar there was very bad famine last year. It was, therefore, necessary to stop all export. Even in the best areas of the State the output is nowhere more than eight annas in a rupee. In Alampur, Sunel and Bhanpura Perganas of the State famine is prevalent this year, where relief measures are being taken, and in the district of Nimar there is a great scarcity of foodstuffs. Great anxiety is, therefore, being felt to supply adequate food and fodder to the famine-stricken parts. With scanty harvests of this year it is not easy for the Holkar Government to arrange for the distribution of foodstuffs to the needy parts.

NO SURPLUS STOCKS.

It is not, therefore, possible to allow any export of food-grains, being made to foreign territories, however much the Holkar Government may like to do so in pursuance of their policy of unrestricted trade. The allegation made in the meeting of the Corporation is not warranted by facts and the "retaliation" is rather absolutely a creation of a famished brain than a reality. The Indore people would sympathise with the privations of the people of Bombay, but one's privations are no excuse for attributing bad motives to others. There was neither any cause nor inclination to have recourse to retaliation. The British Government authorities were acting in perfect cooperation with the State authorities in distribution of food-grains. Irresponsible and selfish suggestions about the expediency of coercive measures to be adopted by Government, can neither commend themselves to Government nor can they be practicable, apart from the large question of rights of the Native States. After a careful enquiry it has been found that there is neither any foodstuffs rotting nor is there any surplus reported to be existing in the State. It is not to the interests of the State to lose this opportunity of benefitting the cultivators and merchants by allowing export of surplus grain if it were possible.

DUTY OF MOSLEM LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have read with interest the report of the Mahomedan meeting held at Madras, and your leader thereon.

I appeal to our leaders Sir Ibrahim and Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy to think over it carefully.

It is high time we put our house in order and removed all and any foolish notions we might have had as it is absolutely impossible in these days to try to keep back facts. This war has made three things quite clear: firstly, there shall be no more entirely autocratic rule, but it shall be more and more independent on the lines of self-determination and, secondly, nothing is to be kept behind the screen, all to be fair and clear, and, thirdly, Indians demand for Home Rule and Moslem demand for the integrity of Islam and its principles will be carried on without fear or favour.

Therefore, we ought also to go by the time and I sincerely believe that if our leaders will strive they can do a lot of good in time and we may not have to look small in the eyes of others.—Yours, etc., A KHOJA.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

EXPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

PROHIBITION ORDER MODIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The following communiqué is issued by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon:

A cable notification has been received from the Department of Overseas Trade London to the effect that the following articles have been removed from the list of prohibited exports from the United Kingdom. They can, therefore, now be exported from the United Kingdom without a license: Cable lead, sheathed carbon cylinders for storing cases, fish canned except salmon, lead compounds except white lead, linen, rags, and waste, ramie fibre, salt, varnishes, paint except gold paint, polishes containing wax, canvas, cotton rags, carpenter's fishing gear, fusio, hemp waste, jute, grass and waste, mahogany and hardwoods, piping for stoves, metal strings and waste, tents, tinplate anchors, arrowroot, banana, meal, barometers, bisulphide, chain cables, oakes, caramel, casings, log, celluloid ordinary or non-inflammable, cereal foods, cornflour, dextrine, farina, gas meters, ginger, horns, ox meat extract, potato flour, saccharine, sago, soup preparations, sheller, starch, tapioca vegetables, preserved wine, zinc.

INDIAN INDUSTRY AND WAR TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Almost all the indigenous industries died out before the transfer of the Government from the East India Company, partly because the Company whose sole object was the exploitation of India, exerted its adverse influence, and partly because, they could not stand the onslaught of Western competition. India hoped for political and economic regeneration on the issue of the Royal Proclamation which it esteemed as a Maga. As for its advancement in the political sphere, some rays of hope are discernible, and the dawn will not be long. But as regards the aspect of its industrial situation, the trend of the Government is to set it back rather than advance it. As is well known there has been no renaissance of its native industries; but for the last two or three decades it has been able to do something in the textile industry though it has not done much which can be expected of it in view of its vast resources in raw materials and cheap labour. To put it plainly, it is handicapped by the step-motherly attitude of the Government. India has been looked upon as an indisputable object of fleecing by Lancashire and Manchester and whenever magnets of these places have been obstacles in the realization of this noble object, they have never failed to raise a hue and cry, and the British Government has seldom failed to lend a sympathetic ear to them. Imposition of the war tax is the best illustration. War time was the best time for the genuine progress of the textile industry. But India has failed to take the opportunity satisfactorily, because (1) the Government was indifferent and (2) it found in Japan a very strong rival. If had its prosperity for a year or two, but it was ephemeral only; for that prosperity has been followed by counter-balancing depression at the end of the war, moreover the imposition of the income-tax at the enhanced rate, and super-tax will now tell more adversely on its financial situation. To me the future of the textile industry is very depressing, and it will be severely handicapped, unless some new favourable factors come to its aid. Because Japan has become very strong and Manchester will try its best to recoup the loss it has sustained during the war. Under the present circumstances we can very well expect our own Government to come to its rescue. But alas! we see the action of the Government quite otherwise. It contemplates to impose the war profit tax of 50 per cent presumably in addition to the taxes that already exist. We had our protest all unanimous and unexceptional. The Government consulted public opinion and were told that it was imprudent to impose this tax. With all this we hear that the Government is determined to have its own way with all its perseverance, and it is further said that the Secretary of State for India refuse sanction to the withdrawal of the Bill. I don't know where the truth lies. But if the rumours prove true, why should the Government make a farce of consulting the public, if public opinion is to be set at naught like this? It had better use its autocracy without making any show of this kind. If there be difference of opinion, Government is quite justified in using its discretion, but when opinion is undivided (both Indian and European) it should not be flouted in this way. I hope, the rumours may prove false and our Government will adopt a wise step and respect public opinion by dropping the Bill altogether or at least reducing the contemplated tax. There cannot be comparison between England and India, because the former is essentially an industrial country, was such for the last 200 years near, and is the mistress of the world to command markets, while India is an agricultural country, a baby in industry, and is a poor dependency.—Yours, etc.

VAKIL VELCHAND UMEDCHAND, Ahmedabad.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHANGE IN SETTLEMENT DAYS.

A general meeting of the Brokers of the New Stock Exchange was held on Tuesday, the 28th January, at 4 p.m., in the Exchange Office to consider the advisability of altering the settlement days so as to complete every "valda" by the end of every month.

After careful consideration and full discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this general meeting of the Brokers is of opinion that it is advisable to alter the settlement days so as to complete every valda by the end of the month but as this question was of vital importance brokers to be granted a week's time for further consideration within which suggestions on the question were invited and the matter was referred to the Select Committee to put through the scheme in its final shape.

In pursuance of the above resolution a meeting of the Select Committee including the members of the Managing Committee was held on the 8th instant, in the Exchange Office, Mr. W. T. Halai presiding. The Committee after careful consideration unanimously passed the following resolutions:

(1) That the transfers should be registered by the Association in the third week of every calendar month and that the settlement (valda) should be completed on or before the last date of every calendar month. That this arrangement should be put into force from the month of May, 1919.

(2) The May settlement shall be completed as usual but in the month of May the fresh valda called "Special May Valda" should be opened which shall be closed on or about 20th May, 1919, and settled by the end of May, 1919.

(3) A sub-committee consisting of seven members was appointed to fix settlement days upto December, 1919, and the Secretary was requested to duly notify the same.

(4) A copy of these resolutions to be forwarded by the Secretary to the Press for the information of the Brokers and their constituents.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, You have placed your readers under a deep debt of gratitude by publishing an article on the rent act in your issue of the 6th instant. It is a fact that many owners of buildings are oppressing the tenants at the time of recovering the rent, charging them with that of greater premises in cases where there are small premises, notwithstanding the passing of the Rent Act by Government which they consider it to be more sham. I have called at two or three places near Chawpatti, Khetwadi lane, etc., and inquired about the rent of the rooms of those buildings which are comprised of two kinds, the one called the single and the other double: the rent of these rooms varied between Rs. 18 to 22 and 30 to 35 respectively, even though the rooms referred to by me have only a few square feet of area and would usually be classified under small premises, in the ordinary course. Is it not advisable for the Controller, in the interest of the public, to measure the area and fix the standard rent? Secondly, it is essential to be noted that the new buildings under construction are mainly divided into what are called blocks for the exclusive benefit and convenience of the rich; but there seems to be no consideration given either by the Municipality or the City Improvement Trust to encourage the construction of the new buildings, to introduce the cheap system divided into several spacious and well ventilated rooms for the poor. May I request the authorities concerned through the medium of your paper and trust that this will have their immediate attention.—Yours, etc.,

REASON.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

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Public Accountant.BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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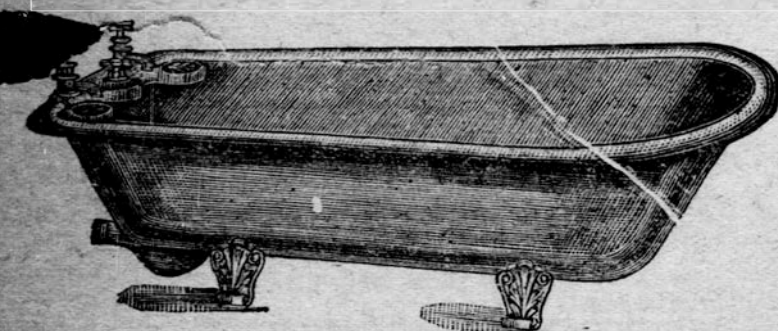
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

No rain has been reported. The temperature is higher than usual in North-West India excluding Kashmir as well as Berar and Hyderabad.
 Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
 Bombay, 11th Feb. 1919.
 Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.
 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
 Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.935 In.
 Temperature of Air 75.5 Deg.
 Wet Bulb Thermometer 69.4 ..
 Dew Point 60.5 ..
 Relative humidity of Air 0.741 ..
 Extent of cloudy sky (the sky cloudy=10) 0.0 ..
 Maximum temperature of Air 83.0 ..
 Minimum "do. 67.5 ..
 General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight. S.W. to N.W.
 Movement of Wind 114 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth in ft.	Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth in ft.
Wed.	12	9 23	25	Thur.	13	10 25	18
Thur.	13	10 25	18	Fri.	14	11 11	17
Fri.	14	11 11	17	Sat.	15	11 44	15
Sat.	15	11 44	15	Sun.	16	12 10	16
Sun.	16	12 10	16	Mon.	17	1 20	17
Mon.	17	1 20	17	Tues.	18	1 55	17
Tues.	18	1 55	17				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Day	Sunrise	Sunset
Feb. 12 (Wednesday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.
" 13 (Thursday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 15 (Saturday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 16 (Sunday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 17 (Monday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d. 4h. 37m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d. 5h. 52m.	a.m.
Full Moon	29d. 12h. 17m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	23d. 7h. 17m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Punjab, Skies are clear in the west Punjab and are lightly or moderately cloudy elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the west. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind and south-west Rajputana. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess in Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is generally above the average in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear at Surat and Indore and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in north Gujarat and inland in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except at Surat and Dwarka; night temperature is above the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at a few stations in the south. Day temperature continues above normal in the south-western districts, but has fallen and is in moderate defect at Raipur and Jabalpur; night temperature is generally above the average and the excess is considerable at a few stations in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above normal in the northern half of the division and is in slight excess at Belgaum; night temperature is above the average except in the north. Humidity is in excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Weather has become less arid in northern

India. Disturbed conditions are again appearing in the Persian Gulf. Day temperature is higher than usual over the greater part of north-west India and of the north-west of the Peninsula, while night temperature is above the average over nearly the whole of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Isolated showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th February 1919.

Weather is settled except in Kashmir and in the Central Provinces, which reports a few light falls of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m.; 01 WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.
PERSIAN GULF—				
Bushire	66.251.2	88	6.91	—1.08
Do	80.063.0	80	5.13	+2.40
Maskat	81.169.7	68	3.23	+0.77
Do	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—				
Multan	78.651.5	60	0.57	—0.37
Rawalpindi	79.512.3	62	0.76	+0.64
Lahore	74.340.0	80	2.58	+0.55
Risat	77.477.1	71	3.73	+0.55
Ambala	75.348.7	79	4.43	+0.92
Delhi	78.051.6	87	2.54	+0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	79.152.5	68	1.06	—0.15
Mathura	78.448.3	81	1.41	—0.10
Jhansi	81.652.7	87	2.37	+1.10
Cawnpore	79.512.3	66	3.69	+0.77
Allahabad	78.360.5	69	3.54	+1.88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—				
Jacobabad	85.354.8	40	0.33	—0.36
Karachi	84.262.7	66	1.24	+0.30
Do	78.949.3	83	0.85	—0.32
Jaipur	80.851.2	64	1.53	+0.58
Kotah	82.550.0	61	1.22	+0.45
Mount Abu	73.577.4	53	0.39	—0.38
GUJARAT, KATHIWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—				
WEST—				
Bombay	88.056.5	47	0.46	+0.10
Dwarka	75.469.5	91	0.97	+0.70
Veraval	82.963.6	96	0.19	—0.26
Raipur	81.154.8	60	0	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	92.456.2	40	0.01	—0.34
Surat	87.849.3	85	0.92	+1.87
Ahmedabad	94.866.2	25	0.18	—0.09
Deesa	82.061.0	59	0.24	—0.11
Neemuch	83.628.8	58	0.61	—0.04
Indore	87.156.8	56	3.32	+2.52
Central Provinces—				
Jabalpur	73.858.0	73	0.06	0.04
Bengar	80.056.0	28	3.84	+2.13
Hoshangabad	83.259.6	59	0.23	+4.80
Khandwa	82.831.1	55	1.34	+0.90
Akola	97.308.5	69	2.38	+0.85
Anand	89.265.8	65	0.99	+1.76
Nagpur	93.168.2	68	3.08	+1.54
Chanda	73.160.8	98	4.49	+3.77
RAJWAR—				
Bombay	83.068.5	80	0.20	—0.40
Ratnagiri	84.260.7	64	3.61	+2.67
Marmagao	85.4	85	3.01	+1.70
Karwar	80.771.6	87	4.88	+2.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—				
Malabar	67.751.0	30	0.21	—0.77
Ahmednagar	94.654.9	35	0.91	—0.46
Poona	95.255.5	33	1.17	+0.02
Sholapur	95.806.4	20	1.41	—0.13
Bijapur	93.873.1	39	0.34	—0.90
Belgaum	91.665.3	42	4.28	+0.90
Aurangabad	93.860.0	24	1.66	+0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.469.3	45	2.62	+1.87
Hyderabad	92.069.2	58	2.79	+1.54
MALABAR AND CRYLON—				
Mangalore	80.575.0	73	5.60	+3.18
Calicut	82.055.3	80	13.08	+7.24
Cochin	80.673.1	72	14.69	+5.82
Colombo	81.874.5	66	14.06	—5.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING RAJAPUR AND MY. SORE—				
Madras	87.372.2	72	15.45	+10.17
Bellary	95.170.7	52	6.14	+3.84
Cuddapah	95.672.7	67	5.58	+1.74
Madras	88.073.3	69	50.12	+29.50
Bangalore	88.164.6	75	5.03	+4.63
Channarayana	89.222.1	55	12.51	+7.19
Trichinopoly	94.175.3	81	13.89	+5.50
Nagapatnam	86.877.4	74	42.95	+13.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published, order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th February, 1919, was 30.173 in. Hg. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer stand above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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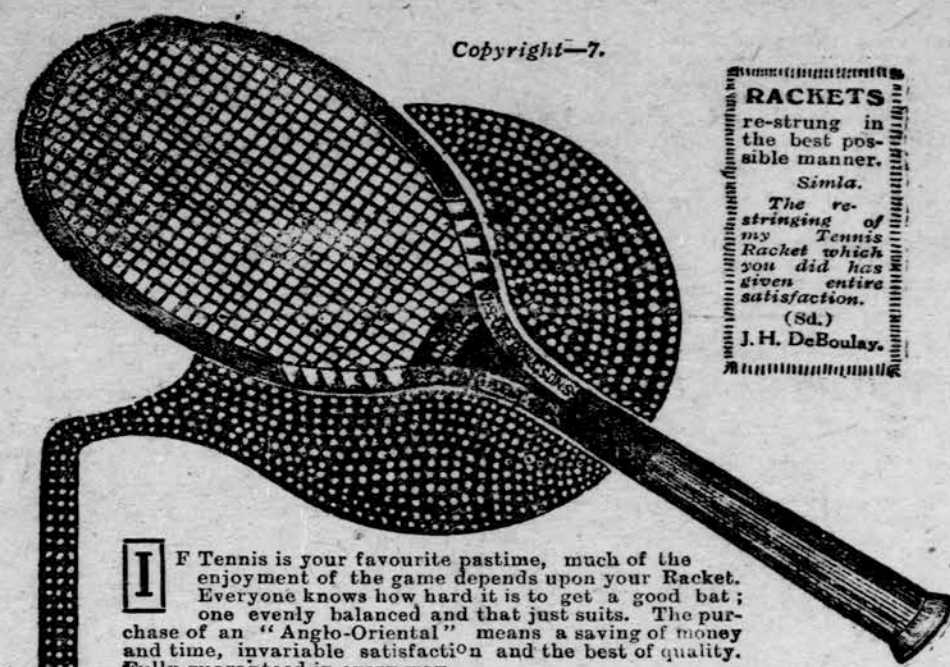
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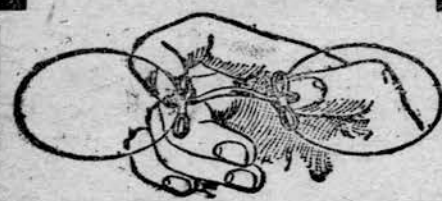
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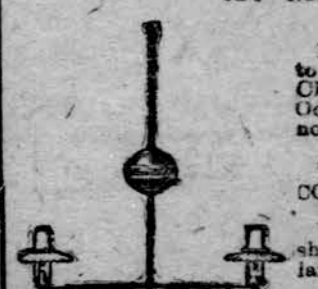
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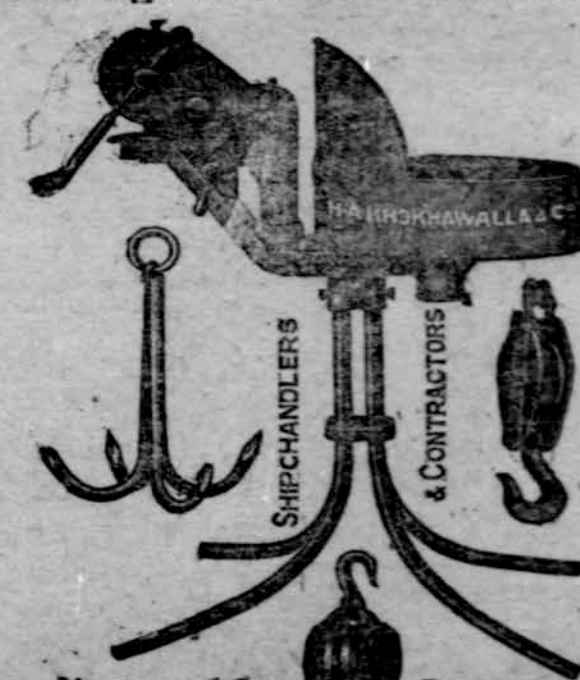
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUT
HORNBY, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.